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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

It's Time for Face-Saving

Maritime Strike Subsides

And So Does Ohio Flood

¶ Truce efforts ride the tide with the auto parleys, launched coincidentally with the court order against the sit-down strikers. Although certain evidence of self-interest and distrust on the part of union and industry officials forms rocky obstructions on the strand, the keel of compromise still floats and hope seeks safe anchorage. In Detroit a deadlock followed conferences between General Motors and the Automobile Workers' Union on the demand by the latter for sole bargaining privileges in the automobile plants. In Flint, Mich., preparations are made to avoid rioting as mobs pour into the strike zone and sit-downers defy the injunction to evacuate. The tension is high, but keen observers feel that no more propitious time could be found for high officials of the C. I. O. and the G. M. to save their faces and achieve in conferences, under the name of good sportsmanship, that which seems likely to be forced upon them anyway. The man who can best afford to compromise is the man who finds himself in a compromising position.

* * *

¶ With the strike vote figures indicating that the Pacific coast maritime walk-out has actually ended and a walk back taken place, both workers and ship-owners are asking whether the same thing might be repeated when the contracts run out a year hence. With the lesson of an 800 million dollar tie-up fresh in thought, both sides breathe sighs of relief as they take up—after nearly a hundred days of idleness—their familiar tasks. Counting their gains both sides know in their hearts that the game has not been worth the candle.

* * *

¶ These so-called domestic problems no longer remain isolated behind national frontiers. The troubles of one nation crop out in another nation. Squeeze the sphere here, and it bulges out there. Hence it is not surprising to discover that China reports unhappy repercussions from the maritime strike in the United States. Importers there say it will take many years for American business to recover from its effects. Shipping lines have lost. The damage to China markets for American goods has been tremendous. European and Japanese competitors have moved into positions vacated by the hold-up of American goods. Chinese buyers do not understand that American sellers have the goods, but the goods are lying on San Francisco wharfs. Thus effects of the strike rebound on the shippers and the strikers. It is easy to argue social justice, but difficult sometimes to reconcile it with laws of economics. A sense of co-operation often acts as the annealing fluid for such differences.

* * *

¶ The flood rolls on down the Mississippi, washing high against the levees but apparently shorn of its power for damage. Cairo, Ill., which is looked on as the water gauge of the disaster, finds that as the yellow invader nears its crest the rise is infinitesimal. The pressure on the levees is tremendous and will remain so for several days, but engineers predict that the barriers will be adequate. Precautions stimulated by the last great Mississippi flood will have, in this event, proved valuable investments, and will bring a sense of security to the lower Mississippi Valley that has not been felt in years. Undoubtedly rehabilitation work following the flood in the Ohio Valley will gain a similar impetus which in time will remove from this section the recurrent threat of high waters. Why does human kind wait for punishment before doing that which intelligence prompts in the first place?

* * *

¶ Insurgents in the Spanish civil war begin an offensive against Malaga in an effort to isolate that Mediterranean port from the rest of government-held Spain. Madrid's battle front quiets down somewhat as fascist supporters move toward Malaga. The AP reports another German-Spanish "incident" involving a German soldier said to have been condemned by a Basque provincial court for possessing munitions. Somehow news from the insurrection, nowadays begins to lose meaning as it becomes merely repetitious. It is hard for democratic peoples to distinguish any remarkable difference between the two forms of dictatorship which supporters thereof find so irreconcilable. One thing is obvious, however: men are still courageous enough to fight for their ideals even though to alien eyes their ideals seem beclouded.

* * *

¶ Sir Raymond Unwin, British city planning authority, prepares to depart for home after professoring for a semester at Columbia's school of architecture. His parting advice to Manhattanites is for a limitation on the height of buildings to six or seven stories lest the city find itself with a semi-derelict fringe of outdated buildings. He envisages a Manhattan of pleasant structures, interspersed with parks where city dwellers of lower incomes might find a place to stretch their legs. Heresy, we calls it. Sir Raymond is actually inferring that automotive Americans might choose to walk.

Canada and the British Empire

European Unrest Causes Dominion to Review Obligations

No Rush to Arms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The strain which the continued state of unrest in the world has put upon the loosely organized British commonwealth of nations has compelled Canadians to review the whole basis of their relations with the Empire.

Preliminary failure in the attempt to build a world-wide commonwealth of nations under the Geneva League, promise of a pan-American peace league in the western hemisphere, changes in the trading world with the approaching termination of the Ottawa agreements and the development of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's scheme of accords as well as significant moves within the dominion itself all tend to make Canadians more keenly alive to their position in the world than ever before and to give impetus to desire for settlement of their problems on a permanent basis.

While Canada's permanent place in a peaceful world is the nation's main concern, yet the Dominion's relations to the Empire in the event of the London Government engaging in open conflict with some other power must be seriously considered. Canada must know how she would act in case of such emergency. It may be asked, then, whether in the event of Britain getting involved in a sudden conflict, Canada would spring instantly to her assistance.

What Would Happen

The House of Commons would first meet at Ottawa, weigh the issues and decide upon a course of action, despite the fact that the Dominion would already technically be at war.

This is the policy, or rather the procedure to which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has committed his Government and if the debates in the Commons may be regarded as a sounding board for the Canadian people it is a policy that many of them would have the nation follow in the event of a crisis.

It was not so in 1914. At that time Canada immediately recognized Germany and her allies as a foe and began to pour troops into France as soon as they could be equipped and shipped overseas. There was no thought of debating the issues involved. There was no national policy on foreign affairs to be worked out. It was not needed by a country which regarded itself as a part of an empire indivisible even in theory.

Between these points are two decades in which the current of man's effairs often swept to the brink of war, sometimes over, but never back into the quiet waters of security and lasting peace.

World Has Changed

While this current has rarely touched the shores of the Dominion, it has had its effect upon Canada's 11,000,000 inhabitants by changing the world in which they lived and directing their eyes and minds to the shifting turbulent scene. Now for the first time since the first World War ended the nation is shaping a foreign policy and the people who have been inarticulate for 20 years are speaking through their elected representatives in the House of Commons of the things they have seen and learned during those eventful years.

Breaking down Canadian opinion with respect to the Empire by lumping together many shades of the political spectrum under arbitrary classifications one is left with imperialists, isolationists and collectivists.

The thorough-going Imperialist of the kind that sent Canada careening into the last war is somewhat rarer than he was 20 years ago. Not that Canadians are any the less British or any less loyal to the Crown, but they have lost much of their simple, colonial attitude

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Survey Reflects Ottawa's Problems

A survey of Canadian feeling on the Dominion's ties with the empire shows that while those ties are felt to be fundamentally as strong as ever, yet the strengthening sense of nationality among Canadians has made Ottawa less likely than previously to act automatically at the behest of the London Government.

The recent London Privy Council action invalidating Canada's New Deal proposals, the independence gained in the Statute of Westminster, the failures of the League of Nations in collective security and the Pan-American movements gaining ground through the Buenos Aires Peace Conference have caused the Dominion to review its political bases.

The present article deals more particularly with the responsibility that Canada may be expected to take toward the empire in the event of Britain becoming involved in European outbreak.

Canadians Held Ready to Do Their Part in Emergency

Sanctions Issue

Co-operatives Place Faith In Low-Price Era

See in Trend a Means of Distributing Mass Buying Power

Welcome Labor Aid

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The eighth article follows.*

"Making Recovery Permanent"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The maze of American industry cannot be crossed without confronting the growing pattern of consumer co-operatives, which, claiming 3,000,000 members, 10,000 stores and a business sheet of $400,000,000 a year, announce through their spokesman, Wallace J. Campbell, that they have a special role to play in the current economic drama.

Mr. Campbell is assistant secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States.

The country is becoming low-price conscious, Mr. Campbell agreed, but the consumer co-operatives were low-price conscious, when in 1847 the first American co-operative was launched. The consumer co-operatives, vastly strengthened by the depression years, are organized to provide impetus to the national stress upon low prices as a means of distributing mass buying power.

Mr. Campbell attaches the utmost significance to the American Federation of Labor's endorsement of consumer co-operatives last November in Tampa, Fla. Labor thus adopts a common front with the consumer, whereas in the past, it has inclined to pursue high wages, even though this meant high prices to the consumer and ultimate depletion of purchasing power, Mr. Campbell explained.

Ways in Which It Helps

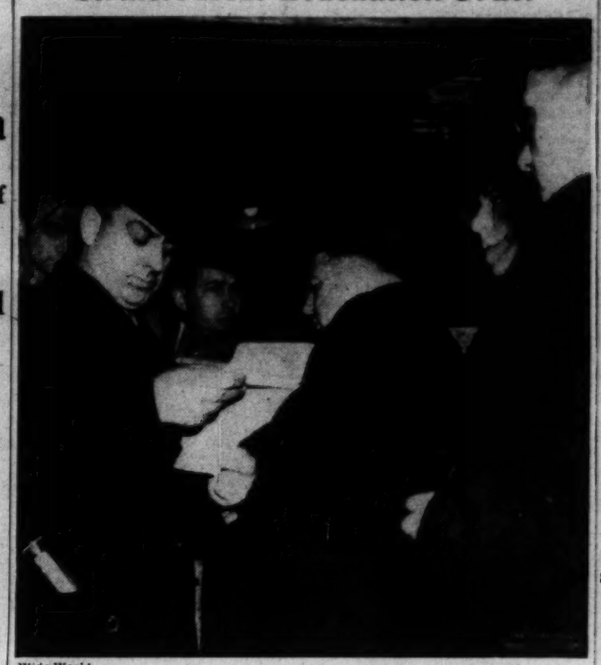
For several reasons this alliance of organized labor and consumer co-operatives is viewed as an economic and social development of major magnitude.

First, Mr. Campbell interprets it as a double-barreled and supplementary program for achieving a substantial increase in mass purchasing power. Instead of labor pursuing high wages regardless of the effect upon prices, labor and the co-operatives will strive to build their purchasing power both by wage increases and low prices. The co-operative spokesman conceded that capital may complain that this represents an attack upon profits, but he contended that economic stability demands that mass purchasing power be built up at the expense of excessive profits.

Secondly, the alliance between the co-operatives and labor provides the consumer co-operatives with a bulwark of strength, Mr. Copeland indicated. The oonsumer co-operative movement, while handling 13 per cent of all farm supplies, has not

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Strikers Hear Evacuation Order



Wide World

On the Strike Front at Flint

Deputy Sheriff Gerald Ruddy of Genessee County, Mich., With Flashlight in His Pocket, and Sheriff Thomas Wolicott, Leaning Forward, Read an Injunction Ordering Strikers to Evacuate Fisher Body Plant No. 2. Sit-down Strikers May Be Seen in the Rear of the Picture

Congress Airs Strike Issue In Move to Investigate CIO

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The first open debate on the General Motors strike broke out on the floor of Congress today while the capital waited tense and eager on the outcome of discussions at Flint, at the same time that it was once more authoritatively announced that President Roosevelt is being kept informed on every step of the negotiations.

The debate came as the House of Representatives met today and accepted the adverse report from its committee on labor on the Hoffman resolution, calling on the Labor Department for an investigation of the Committee on Industrial Organization. Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) comes from Michigan, the center of the automobile disturbances, and his resolution, which the House tabled, was couched in such terms that its application to the C. I. O. would represent a victory for the rival A. F. of L., as well as the automobile manufacturers. It called upon the Labor Department for a complete report on all strike developments to date, and asked who is paying the pickets and sit-down strikers and where the union gets its funds.

Miss Perkins Objects

Turned over originally to the House Labor Committee of which the veteran William P. Connery Jr. (D) of Massachusetts is chairman, it received ar adverse report after Mr. Connery had read a letter from Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Miss Perkins said that it would be impossible to carry through the investigation as proposed, and concondemned the idea in any event as breaking down the neutrality of the department, if such an investigation were ordered. She attacked the proposal as a "one-sided affair." Though the resolution asked for all sorts of information on the CIO strike, she wrote, it did not make any inquiry as to alleged "intimidations" used by employers.

The situation has developed into something of a duel between rival labor groups in Congress: the A. F. of L. sympathizing, if not actively supporting, the Hoffman resolution, while the CIO on its side is using its active lobby to the utmost to push through the resolution introduced Tuesday by Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia for a full-fledged investigation of General Motors. In a day or two Mr. Neely will appear before the Black labor committee of the Senate to give his arguments for the rival inquiry. From there it will go back to the Senate.

Opening the debate Mr. Hoffman declared that the settlement of this strike "will not end the issue that has been raised here." He charged that "thousands of the people outside have taken possession of the city of Flint."

Donald A. Reed (R) from New York declared that the industrial life of Flint had been peaceful until interrupted by "outsiders."

"Everything was perfect contentment," he said. "The city was contented and happy until a short time ago." The average wage paid in Flint was the highest in the world, he said.

"Then what happened? The most un-American thing that ever happened in America. Flint was invaded by outsiders who seized shops, smashed windows and prohibited thousands of men with families from working."

Proposal Rejected

Mr. Connery's reply did not go into the merits of the motor strike. His committee was unanimous in rejecting the Hoffman proposal, he said.

"It would put the Secretary of Labor, who is supposed to be a mediator and conciliator, into a partisan position," he said.

He said the inquiry "was all about the workers, and nothing about the management." Mr. Connery said his committee was "against sit-down strikes," but had taken no official position in the matter.

Mr. Hoffman asked why the House could not get information on the union, when the Senate through the LaFollette committee is getting information about General Motors. Mr. Connery retorted that the Hoffman proposal singled out one group as against a general inquiry of La Follette.

The resolution was swamped by a Democratic chorus of ayes to table the resolution, while Republicans gave only a scattering of nays.

Cleveland Court Delays Strike Injunction Suit

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4 (AP)—Common Pleas Judge Joy Seth Hurd today postponed until Saturday the hearing on an injunction suit brought by General Motors' Fisher Body division here against the striking Auto Workers' Union.

Twenty-five officers and members of the union are named defendants in the suit. The company is seeking an injunction to restrain the union from interfering with other employees and limiting pickets at the plant to two at each gate. The plant has been closed since a "sit-down" strike started there Dec. 28.

Peace Hopes Grow in Strike; Truce Nearer

Union and Flint Officials Sign 'War-Zone Truce'

Murphy Active

General Motors Delays Its Plans to Force Eviction

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Feb. 4—Indications of progress toward settlement lessened tension today in the General Motors strike center of Flint, Mich.

Gov. Murphy optimistically continued his conference with William S. Knudsen, John L. Lewis and others this afternoon. It was learned authoritatively that he was seeking to arrange fresh terms for a truce period, during which formal collective bargaining could be carried on relative to the basic issues of the strike. In the words of Homer Martin, union president, this was a "preliminary meeting."

Meanwhile, the corporation temporarily withheld a prepared request for an eviction writ against "sit down" strikers whose continued occupancy of two Flint body plants has blocked all efforts at a settlement.

Roy E. Brownell, attorney for General Motors, said in making the announcement, "I believe the union will ask its men to leave the plants here peaceably."

Governor Murphy later gave out the following statement:

I have communicated with the authorities in Flint and I have requested the military authorities to keep in continuous conference with the civil authorities and the labor leaders in Flint in order that they may work together to preserve peace.

I expect both sides to help, and if called in together, as they were last night, to give help to achieve the objective.

I have requested the authorities to say for me that I hope responsible persons will refrain from inflammatory statements and acts.

We are bending every effort to work our way out peacefully.

Another factor reducing the uneasiness in the troop-patrolled strike zone was a "truce" signed by the United Automobile Workers of America and Flint civil authorities.

City officials agreed to abandon plans for mobilizing 500 civilian "police reserves" upon the union's pledge to refrain from congregating such numbers as to hinder traffic, to carry no clubs, and to notify public officials of plans for parades or rallies.

Defying an injunction which provides a $15,000,000 penalty for its violation, sit-down strikers occupied the Fisher No. 1 and No. 2 plants at Flint for the thirty-seventh day. Twelve hundred Michigan national guardsmen maintained their lines about a sector which includes the No. 2 plant and the big Chevrolet assembly factory, where another sit-down started Monday.

Progress Reported

Despite the non-committal remarks of conferees after their two meetings with Governor Murphy yesterday, obesrvers were of the opinion that progress had been made. A source close to the Governor said he was highly pleased with the results, but would give no indication when something definite might be expected.

"We had 4½ hours of cordial and judicious conferences," Governor Murphy said when the night session ended. "Both sides have been fair and have tried to be helpful."

He said there was no further comment to make, and that he and James F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator, who was called into the conference room late in the proceedings, would be busy throughout the night. He did not disclose their plans.

William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, said "not a thing" was settled as he left the conference. John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who is directing the U. A. W. A. strikes, said, "The Governor has the sole word."

There were several flurries of excitement in Flint yesterday following the strikers' defiance of the 3 p. m. (E. S. T.) evacuation deadline in a court injunction, but no action was taken toward their removal from the two Fisher plants.

Large crowds gathered about the plants and by evening City Manager John M. Barringer had begun mobilization of a projected force of 500 "police reserves" to prevent, he said, any large assembly of union groups. Mr. Barringer charged there had been "violence" among the throng at the No. 1 plant.

Truce Is Reached

Maj. George Ely, National Guard executive officer, summoned civic and union leaders to a peace conference. Later National Guard officers issued a statement signed by Mayor Harold E. Bradshaw and Robert C. Travis and Roy L. Reuther, union organizers, setting forth a three-point agreement.

It provided that the city disband the newly formed "police reserves," while the union agreed to keep its men from gathering in crowds which might hamper traffic, and to inform the city of plans for parades or outdoor meetings.

It was agreed also that the practice of "carrying sundry pieces of wood and missiles" would be banned by all parties concerned."

Other strike developments: Page 2.

New Radio Device To Be Ordered On Passenger Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—A three-day air safety conference called to pool the combined experience and knowledge of American commercial aviation in the interests of greater safety got under way today with a notice that the bureau of air commerce will shortly require new and better radio direction-finding equipment on all passenger planes.

The first two days of the conference are being devoted exclusively to the subject of radio aids to air navigation, the field in which experts believe there is still the greatest opportunity for improving the safety of air travel. The final day will be used for a general discussion of safety.

The new type of radio equipment to be required will include a loop antenna shielded to protect it against rain, snow and sand static, and a directional homing device which will enable a plane to tune in on any radio broadcasting station and fly directly to it.

The conference is attended by about 100 representatives of the commercial air lines, and the Army, Navy and Coast Guard air services. An obstacle to progress in the radio field has in the past been a reluctance on the part of some interests to share their best devices with the industry in general.

Often Treated as Trade Secret

An improved piece of equipment has sometimes been considered a trade advantage which is sometimes guarded carefully by the line first acquiring it.

A purpose of the conference is to break down this tendency toward monopoly of some safety devices and make available to all the most ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Ohio River Recedes at Cairo But Watch Is Not Relaxed

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 4 (AP)—The Ohio river's grasp on Cairo's seawall slipped today by a mere 2-100ths of a foot—but the recession strengthened the city's claim on victory against inundation.

Emergency blasting of the Birds Point-New Madrid floodway cut down the Ohio's stage at one point during its threatening rise, but today's fall was the first from natural causes since the river went over the flood level on Jan. 10.

The drop of approximately one quarter of an inch came in 1½ hours. The river then clung to a 59.60-foot stage, less than six inches from the top of the concrete seawall. An emergency bulkhead of timbers and earth stood three feet higher.

There was no relaxing in the vigilant watch of the city's flood fighters. Their guard against disaster along the levee may last 12 days or more.

After surveying the Cairo situation, President Roosevelt's flood relief commission planned to proceed today to Evansville, Ind. Harry L. Hopkins, a member of the commission, said WPA workers would help with the cleanup job and "you can be sure we are standing by until the end."

From Cairo to Hickman, Ky., 140 coast guard boats stood ready for rescue work. In Cairo itself barges capable of holding 1000 persons each were in line on the Mississippi levee, with gangplanks down.

Inside the levees that rim the city carloads of sandbags were in place and locomotives stood by with steam up, ready for a quick move to any spot where reinforcement might be needed.

Flood Crest Is Moving To the Lower Mississippi

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4 (AP)—The tide of battle against record flood crests ran favorably along the upper Mississippi today but engineers cautioned that the fight to save the valley from disaster was not yet won.

Army engineers who are directing the nation's greatest anti-flood offensive pointed out the crests now passing Cairo, Ill., will hit hundreds of miles of burdened, untested levees before they reach the gulf some two weeks hence.

Problems lurked at every bend in the 1000-mile sweep from Cairo to New Orleans and there was no relaxation of effort among the 120,000 pick and shovel laborers working day and night on the embankments protecting the South's most fertile farm lands.

Stationary from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m. yesterday, the Cairo gauge registered 59.59 feet, while at Hickman a stage of 51.38 feet was recorded. New Madrid reported the river stationary with a gauge of 47.94 feet. Some rain was forecast in the affected states, but conditions generally remained favorable.

The Red Cross and other relief agencies reported further progress in systematizing the care of some 200,000 valley residents already forced out of their homes. Health conditions among the refugees remained encouraging.

"Throughout the Memphis district as river stages rise, sand boils and seepage become more general," Lieut.-Col. Eugene Reybold, district United States engineer, asserted. "Sand boils are expected to become more numerous as high stages are prolonged. Maintenance crews, well supplied with materials, are giving sand boils and seepage immediate attention."

Business Talks Out on Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Reluctance on the part of business men to testify concerning their losses from organized rackets, and use of unregulated labor unions to cloak illegal operations, are apparent in New York City's campaign to divest itself of industrial piracy.

As the prosecution of eight men accused of extorting an estimated $2,000,000 a year from New York restaurants and cafes enters the third week of trial, evidence before Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook indicates that business men were willing to suffer humiliation and pay heavy tribute rather than face the possibility of personal violence or interruption of trade.

Prosecution lawyers this week have submitted the testimony of two witnesses that payments of $3500 from one restaurateur and $10,000 from another were used to buy immunity from labor trouble and disorder. Other witnesses testified that in cases when the payments were refused, picket lines were established about their places of business and "stench bombs" were exploded to drive away customers.

Union "Sold Out"

To judge from progress, several more weeks may be necessary for the state to complete examination of witnesses, in its effort to show that the defendants extorted large sums from restaurant owners while "selling out" members of culinary unions which they were supposed to represent.

The trial is an attempt by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey to smash industrial rackets, charged with preying upon business, and so well entrenched that ordinary processes of law provide little protection against them. Cases brought up heretofore have been concerned primarily with vice and gambling, carried on, supposedly under the same organizations and leaderships as the business racketeering.

Forty-one counts of extortion and seven counts of attempted extortion were set forth in the indictment returned in the restaurant rackets case. The instrument covers 153 typewritten pages. It names 14 defendants, four of whom are fugitives, a fifth committed suicide in December, and another has turned state's evidence by confession. Each defendant faces a long prison sentence, if convicted.

Many of Manhattan's most popular eating places were mentioned as having been subjected to the influence of the alleged ring, which operated as the Metropolitan Restaurant and Cafeteria Owners' Association and through locals of the Delicatessen and Restaurant Countermen's Union, the Bartenders' Union, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

Regardless of the levy alleged to have been collected in protection payments, racketeers still employ their forceful tactics to raise defense funds for men under indict-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Safety Glass Call Compels Overtime In British Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The beginning of 1937 brought an unprecedented demand on the manufacturers of safety glass in Britain. To comply with a new safety glass measure, garages and coachbuilders were working overtime to fit new windshields and windows to vehicles, at the same time experiencing difficulty in obtaining the glass from the makers.

According to the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1931, all motor vehicles first registered on or before Jan. 1, 1932, had to be fitted with safety glass before Jan. 1, 1937. All cars of a later registered date, have been fitted with safety glass windshields during construction.

Owners of numerous vehicles affected by the regulations have had them refitted over several months, and it was to certain private owners that the last-minute rush of orders was due. Many motor vehicles disappeared from the roads on Jan. 1, as it was not worth while having them refitted.

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Turkish-Italian Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 4—A meeting in Milan between the Italian and Turkish Foreign Ministers has served to re-establish friendly contact between two nations which had cooled off during the period of sanctions.

Inasmuch as this meeting had been arranged on Turkish initiative, Italy is happy to think that distrust of her intentions concerning Anatolia has proved unfounded. No new protocol or agreement has been signed for the twofold reason that there already exists an Italo-Turkish pact of friendship and the object of the meeting was mainly to remove the misunderstandings which had arisen in recent years.

Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, has signified to Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkey's Foreign Minister, Italy's intention to subscribe to the Montreux Convention. But Italy's formal adherence will be given only after certain questions directly affecting Italy and Turkey have been settled through ordinary diplomatic channels.

Close ties between Turkey and the U. S. S. R. cannot be ignored, and, as one Fascist writer points out, Italy's recognition of Turkish rights over the Dardanelles Straits can only be given on condition that such rights will never be placed at the service of Bolshevik imperialism.

The central position of the Straits issue in the current conversations at Milan between Count Galeazzo Ciano and Dr. Tewfik Aras, points back to the absence of Italy from the Montreux conference last June, when Turkey was permitted to remilitarize the Bosporus and Dardanelles.

Italy sent no delegates to Montreux, although she had been one of the original powers represented at Lausanne in 1923 when the Straits convention was adopted. The other powers were Great Britain, France, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Russia and Japan. With Italy, they jointly concluded the convention with Turkey. Under its terms, the Straits were demilitarized.

Italy's absence from Montreux was due to pique at the action of Britain and the other powers in imposing sanctions because of Italy's invasion of Ethiopia.

Now that Ethiopia as an international issue is slipping into the background, Italy appears motivated by a more immediate concern—Russia. With Germany, Italy does not desire Turkish friendship for Russia to permit Russia's use of the Straits in the event of war. Count Ciano is, therefore, refurbishing the 1928 pact of friendship with Turkey.

The 1928 treaty forbade Italy and Turkey to enter political alliances harmful to the other. Each was also to remain neutral if the other became embroiled in war with another power.

Getting One's Number in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If a subscriber wants a special telephone number that can be remembered easily by friends he merely asks the telephone service here and they fit him up with the best one available.

How the numbers are tailor-made at special request is revealed by the Post Office here in a recent booklet. The subscriber may want a number like 1000, or 1234. If his selection is available he gets it, otherwise the Post Office gives him the nearest equivalent, perhaps 4321.

Some tennis clubs, it is revealed, like to have a number that smacks of the game, and they are allotted, if possible, a number such as 3015, or 4030.

Some people like to have the number of their house incorporated in the telephone number.

"We always meet people's wishes as far as possible," the Post Office tells an interviewer.

So now Londoners may pick out a nice number and ask for it. There is little fear that all the plums will have fallen, because only about half a per cent of new subscribers take advantage of the special service at present, one is informed.

Perhaps you'd like to have a number that tells your acquaintances when you usually retire—say 1130. Then they would not merely remember your number but, maybe, take a hint as well.

Labor and Sit-Down Strike: Many Leaders View Weapon As Threat to Trade Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 4—The sit-down strike, hub of the automobile labor deadlock, is rejected as unwise labor tactics by many thoughtful leaders of the American Federation of Labor and by various labor economists.

Occupation of plants in defiance of court order does not represent the policy of the labor movement as a whole but is the strategy of a minority faction, it is pointed out by labor officials.

So new is the sit-down that the A. F. of L. has never taken any position on it. The sit-downs in plants of General Motors Corporation are under auspices of the Committee of Industrial Organization, which was indefinitely suspended three motnhs ago by the A. F. of L., and constitutes today the more radical faction of the labor movement. Numerically, the C. I. O. unions comprise between a third and a quarter of the membership of the trade union world including the Railroad Brotherhoods, which lean toward the A. F. of L., rather than the C. I. O.

While the majority of union officials opposed to John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman and automobile strike leader, probably are adverse to the sit-down method, the idea is undoubtedly spreading among the rank and file of the A. F. of L., it is reported in labor circles. Officials of some A. F. of L. unions, who are friendly to the Lewis policy of industrial unionism, endorse the sit-down as a tool of workers in their early stages of organization.

First Real Test

The General Motors strike makes the first great test of the sit-down system and will doubtless have a large influence on promoting or checking the latest strike technique.

No matter what its outcome, the labor movement will see more of the sit-downs for a time, union officers anticipate. Because of its novelty the sit-down strike has not been thoroughly discussed in the labor world as yet. The views following are among the first extended analyses by labor sources of the issue.

From a section of the A. F. of L. studies of labor's problems and of great experience in trade unionism is heard this comment on the sit-down strike:

"Seizure of the other fellow's property—that is bad business.

"Either the laws will be turned against us and strongly, in ways that we don't know, or else property rights will give way in such a manner as will enable us to manipulate the property of others as sit-down strikers.

"If the claim of sit-down strikers that they have property rights in a factory is eventually upheld in the courts, new responsibilities and duties, the nature of which we cannot now foretell, will be carried by labor.

New Legal Question

"So the sit-down strike raises a new legal question.

"The new responsibilities would probably come in the form of some restrictions on the rights of workers to leave their employment and the plants in which they were employed under certain circumstances.

"There is no such thing as an entirely one-sided right where the interests of more than one are concerned. The danger might be expressed, though perhaps in a rather crude way, by this statement, namely: we cannot insist upon the extension of our rights of staying in, without eventually affecting our rights of going out.

"As a matter of fact, that statement is equally correct if reversed. That is to say, if we insist upon exercising full and absolute rights of leaving when we please, we necessarily affect our rights to say in. When the injunction issue came up years ago, it resulted in a whole system of new law being built up against us. We entertain that danger again when labor presses the fresh legal issue of the sit-down strike.

"It would be a thousand times better if the sit-down strikers occupying a plant would get out on the streets, form picket lines, and go to the utmost limit of what labor can do to stop production from the outside.

"Any temporary advantage that might be won by the sit-down method will be outweighed by future losses."

The Opposite View

Meantime from within the segment of the A. F. of L. sympathetic to John L. Lewis, but resolved not to break with the A. F. of L., comes this interpretation:

"The sit-down strike is the purely transitional tactics of non-union men or newly organized union men. It cannot and will not be practiced in a union shop.

"The union shop requires discipline in the carrying out of agreements made with employers. A union cannot be maintained and accomplish its purpose without discipline.

"That discipline does not exist among the non-union or newly organized workers during the period of transition. After the union is established, no worker will entertain the thought of the sit-down strike, for its members have then obtained the machinery of collective bargaining for redress.

"We wouldn't tolerate the sit-down strike for a minute in a union shop. However, in the period of organization, the sit-down cannot be avoided. We have had a number of sit-downs in our industry in the transition stage from non-union to union shop, and we didn't stop them.

"In the automobile situation the sit-down strike is readily to be accounted for. Even though it is unlawful, it is committed against a management that for years acted unlawfully in preventing workers from exericsing their legal rights.

"You can't hold a union responsible for what happens in the motor industry where the men are not organized.

"The sit-down is the self-defense of workers in non-union shops."

A Two-Edged Sword

From the ranks of the labor economists the following judgment is given by one of the foremost, Dr. H. A. Millis, a member of the first National Labor Relations Board, who is now back at his post at the University of Chicago as head of its department of economics.

"While the sit-down strike has certain advantages, it is a two-edged sword, and is likely to work out pretty badly for organized labor. I regard this tactic as very unfortunate; it is something that organized labor cannot afford to embark on as a long-time policy, and will have to disclaim.

"It is spectacular and, looking at it from the short-run point of view, it serves to attract members to the union, but in the long run, I think, it will be a losing proposition.

"It will produce many problems for unionism.

"Organized labor cannot succeed in collective bargaining without taking responsibility.

Impossible Policy

"It is all right for the I. W. W. which does not believe in contracts with employers, to call strikes whenever it pleases, but for the trade union movement that is an impossible policy.

"The sit-down strike can evolve from a few men deciding by themselves to sit down, without regard to the officials of their local or international union.

"That appears to be what happened in the automobile situation. The men sat down, and then the union had to go along with them, when it really didn't want to, as I understand.

"Though the union may wish to enforce its discipline and stick to its contracts, the sit-down technique enables members of the rank and file to take things into their own hands and do what they want to, regardless of their union agreements.

"Then in many cases the union will have to play with them.

"The sit-down strike tends to form bad habits. Even without it in the past, holding men in line has often been a big problem for a union.

"The sit-down will probably increase the number of runaway strikes. We are likely to have a lot of stoppages of work under the sit-down technique, it is so open to abuse."

Dr. Millis added that the public in general was against the sit-down, that it ran counter to public opinion, and that this fact would militate against the success of unionism.

Voting on Maritime Peace

Wide World

End of Long Strike Seen in Ballot Boxes

Members of the International Longshoremen's Association at San Pedro, Calif., Vote on the Proposed Settlement of the Long Maritime Tie-up. Union Leaders and Shipowners Both Declare That the Vote Will End the Most Costly Labor Dispute in American Shipping History

New York Board Restores Pay Of City Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The pay-envelopes of more than 110,000 New York city employees will be $9,000,000 heavier for the six months beginning July 1 this year, following unanimous action by the Board of Estimate yesterday in restoring salary cuts enforced by the depression emergency.

The restorations affect all civil service employees, including firemen, policemen and school teachers, and were voted on the basis of a report by Comptroller Frank J. Taylor that the current rise in city income would amply underwrite the increase this will mean in the city's budget.

According to the comptroller, the September estimate of $107,450,000 for the city's 1937 general fund was $10,200,000 less than the amount that would be available, and, he added, the continued upturn in business justified the forecast that the city could better than duplicate this year the $2,355,486 rise in total receipts for 1936 over 1935.

"Federal employees, as well as state employees, have heretofore had their salaries restored," the comptroller said in his recommendation for repeal of the emergency pay-cut laws. "There seems to be no good reason, in view of our anticipated general fund revenue increase this year, for withholding beyond July 1, 1937, the complete restoration of salaries for employees of this city . . . without in any way endangering the city's financial structure and without increasing the tax rate for the year 1937."

The comptroller's report followed close upon a letter to the board from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman stating that bettering economic conditions were so strikingly reflected in low rates of interest now available for municipal financing and the expiration this year of the restrictive pact imposed upon the city by its banking syndicate in 1932 that he believed a resolution terminating the pay cuts was in order for transmission to the Legislature.

New York Building Employes Continue 'Closed Shop' Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The strike of Manhattan building employees to win union recognition and the closed shop continued today with brief disputes, most of which were settled by managements apparently anxious to avoid suspension of services and inconveniences to tenants.

Short strikes were credited with having brought 68 Manhattan buildings into the closed shop group, although a number of owners still remained in the list of those bearing the brunt of the union's campaign to renew contracts expiring this week.

Prominent in the opposition was the Tishman Realty & Construction Company, operator of four buildings in the garment center where strikes were called on Tuesday, and operator of a score of apartment houses in residential districts of the city. The Tishman company has refused to submit to the closed shop order even though paying wages and allowing working conditions established under the terms of the Silcox award, which settled a prolonged building strike here last year.

James J. Bambrick, president of the Greater New York Council of the Building Service Employees' International Union, said that the strike would be directed against 2000 building owners who had refused to operate under an agreement with the union. All new contracts would expire on Jan. 31, 1939, simultaneously with expiration of the Silcox award, he added.

Business in Detroit Still Forges Ahead In Spite of Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—In this city, closest to and most readily affected by the General Motors strike, the sit-down activity has meant no curtailment in major activity. Electric power consumption, bank clearings, building permits, street railway traffic and even motion-picture attendance have maintained the levels of the days before the strike started.

"Civic loyalty and optimism will keep Detroit along the path to prosperity," was the comment of the Detroiter, official publication of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Three points have been cited as factors in keeping up production in Detroit's factories despite the strike:

First, the determination that where a majority of wage earners want to work they should be allowed to do so.

Second, an increasing number of factories are making products other than motorcars.

Third, a large volume of Detroit business is coming from a broadening market for refrigerators, stoves, oil burners and air conditioning apparatus.

"More than 60 Detroit makers of brass goods have speeded production beyond 1929 levels," the Detroiter reported. "Machine tool demands are crowding production to the limit. The chemical business has not ceased growing."

Eviction Plans Continue in Air

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Feb. 4

Gov. Frank Murphy, in conference here with high officials of General Motors and labor, has not indicated what his attitude would be toward any request by Judge Paul V. Gadola for use of the troops to evacuate the plants, in accordance with his yet unobeyed injunction. Police Chief James V. Wills, however, resumed enlistment of several hundred "reserve police" today to remain on call for a possible emergency.

Capt. Phil Pack, National Guard press officer, said that, if the writ of attachment should issue, and if the sheriff should report that he was unable to serve it, Judge Gadola could call upon the National Guard to enforce it.

He said he was informed the troops would act if requested by Judge Gadola, who issued the injunction and from whom the writ of attachment will be sought.

Church Council Urges Sweeping Strike Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Declaring its own survey of the General Motors Corporation labor dispute had revealed "surprising indications of espionage and company domination of the existing works council," the Congregational and Christian Churches of America, through their Social action group, today called on the United States Senate sub-committee on Civil Liberties and Labor Relations for a "searching investigation to bring a more general understanding of the sincerity and justice of the claims made on both sides."

The church council said it appealed to the Senate body which is headed by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin Progressive, because it was "concerned to see that adequate safeguards are given for the rights of labor to organize as well as for rights of property."

Urges Sweeping Inquiry

"If current reports of esponiage, vigilante activities, controlled company unions and company-fostered civil alliances are true, these facts deserve immediate public attention," its communication to Senator La Follete reads.

Its own preliminary survey had revealed, the council states, that the Flint Alliance, "an organization of business men and workers opposing the United Automobile Workers' union, was set up with a degree of co-operation and assistance from General Motors which contrasts markedly with the opposition and discrimination accorded the efforts of the union to organize.

"It is imperative that there be a free and full disclosure of the facts of this situation which only an impartial and authoritative outside agency can provide," it continues.

"Extortion" on Both Sides

"It may well be there is no legal justification for the withholding of the plants by the strikers, but if there is espionage, discrimination and company domination, is there not a practical denial of the right of collective bargaining on the part of the company which is impliedly, if not expressly, protected in the Wagner Labor Relations Act? The public, as well as the stockholders and workers in General Motors' plants should be informed of these facts also, in order to judge better whether there may be "extortion" by both parties in this controversy.

"With vigilante groups and civil alliances arousing local prejudice against outside 'organizers' and popularizing the slogan of 'Back to Work,' the danger of violence is daily increasing. To assist in the maintenance of law and order, therefore, it is essential that there be an investigation to reveal the extent to which both the company and union have utilized outside assistance—and the nature of the agencies used."

Plans for Air Regulation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Senator McCarran (D) of Nevada, said after a White House conference Feb. 2 that President Roosevelt was "rather favorable" to the broad theories of his bill to give full control of commercial aviation and air mail to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Regulation is now in three federal agencies, the commission and the Postoffice and Commerce departments.

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Temper of New Senate Seen In Debate on Work Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Three days' debate culminating in passage of the $789,000,000 work relief bill, has shown the temper of the Senate as no other discussion so far this session has done. The big bill now goes to conference with the House where ratification of the major features are inevitable, providing roughly some $650,000,000 for WPA, $95,000,000 to the CCC and $50,000,000 for seed loans to farmers.

The bill does not speak the final word on whether there will be real retrenchment at this session of Congress, but there were few signs of economy, at any event, in the debates just concluded. It is true that western advocates of a much bigger bill, totaling $1,200,000,000, were held back, but this was at the explicit promise of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, that bigger flood relief and control bills would soon be introduced. The passage of the bill brought some brisk argument in the Senate but none of a character to reveal any strong determination for a balanced budget.

Administration leaders however plead that this is an emergency bill, and that the long deferred time for economy is not yet. Significant features in the Senate's action were this victory for the forces of the Administration, the growing and inevitable alliance between the conservative Democratic bloc and the Republicans, who are hardly more than a bloc; the ability of the majority to overwhelm the House rider which would have curtailed congressional investigations by forbidding employment of relief workers on committees; and the personal victory of Mr. Robinson in getting one item for $14,000,000 to the Resettlement Administration restored over the objection of the Senate's own Appropriations Committee.

The last of the debate was in the hands of Senator Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina, who carried on the session yesterday for five hours, and went down to inevitable defeat only after he had made some momentous comments on the need for economy. Republicans naturally hailed the speech with delight and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, described the Bailey arguments for turning back to the states as "irresistible." On the other hand Messrs. Robinson, Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Robert F. Wagner of New York, for the majority Democrats, presented the standard Administration plea for haste and liberalism.

High point of Mr. Bailey's speech was the declaration: "We cannot go on spending $8,000,000,000 annually with a revenue of $5,500,000,000. We cannot keep on accumulating debts without wrecking our currency and wrecking the whole economic system." He continued: "We are making no progress in the direction of reducing relief expenditures. We are spending more now than in 1933 and more than in 1933 when banks were falling like pine trees in a tornado.

"We are spending more than when, according to the American Federation of Labor, there were 9,000,000 more unemployed than now. We are spending at the rate of $155,000,000 a month, though we boast 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 persons have returned to work notwithstanding.

"As long as this responsibility for relief rests solely on the Federal Government, there isn't a chance of obtaining a balanced budget.

"We have reached a place where the states are lying down on the United States."

Air

(Continued from Page 1)

vanced products of experience and invention.

The discussion made clear what experts have been stating for some time: that the radio aids to air navigation have not yet reached the point where they can be relied upon completely under all conditions. Emphasis at the moment is on devising a visual radio compass, but testimony by radio experts of the big air lines was that no satisfactory device had yet been perfected.

Such a device is particularly desirable because it would enable a pilot to watch his course while at the same time listening in for weather reports and for landing directions from the field he is approaching.

The equipment still used most widely makes it impossible to do more than one of these things at a time. To get weather reports or listen to landing instructions the pilot has to tune off his radio compass which consists of oral dot and dash signals.

All types of radio direction finders are also still subject to interference with rain, snow and sand static under certain conditions. It was held that the enclosed loop antenna would reduce this interference significantly, but complete elimination of static is an objective still to be achieved by the inventors.

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All the Northwest Is on Skis As New England Scans Skies

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

I have almost given up hope of New England having adequate snow this winter for skiing facilities. For weeks I have waited for one of those genuine New England blizzards, but each time it should have snowed—it rained. And here I am still waiting.

Oh yes, the weather prognosticators have promised us repeatedly that we shall have snow and plenty of it. Yet here it is the first week in February and my skis are still tied up in the cellar and my ski suit continues to rest in the cedar chest. My new boots, for which I paid a big price, still remain in the box in which they came.

There are, it is true, scattered New England areas that have enough snow for the experts, but we novices —well, we just can't tackle those almost perpendicular slopes.

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The other day, while I scanned the skies and sniffed the air for some sign that would indicate a snowstorm, the postman left a letter which turned out to be from a neighbor who had, for the winter at least, pulled skis for California and points northwest. I had joshed him considerably about his plans. "If you want to ski, why don't you stay around your native haunts?" I had reminded him. He merely replied, "Perhaps I will have more opportunity to ski than you will."

And his letter bore out his remark! His letter, dated from Seattle, started off with the sentence, "How's your skiing?" And then it went on to say, "Mine's great. Have skied about every day I have been here. Plenty of snow and facilities are excellent."

The substance of his letter was that this season skiing in the Pacific Northwest has taken on the dimensions of a major sport. Returned skiers from the Olympic Games in Europe have ideas and "how it was done at Garmish-Partenkirchen" has become a byword. Where formerly "an unobstructed ski terrain" was the boast, it is now known that a proper ski run must have tree hazards. "And we must have funiculars," is another familiar comment.

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Instructors from the famous Hannes Schneider School of Skiing in Austria are there for the season, holding classes at both Mt. Rainier and at Mt. Baker, and this is placing the art of skiing on a more professional level.

Jumping as well as slaloms and cross-country and down-hill runs is receiving attention. Formerly only Scandinavians who had received their training in Europe engaged in this form of the sport. Now schoolboys are learning and at Leavenworth in Stevens Pass in the Cascades, where jumping is featurned, several 14-year-old schoolboys are showing such promise as to be mentioned as possibilities for 1940 when the Olympics are held in Japan.

Accessibility to the snow fields is helping to place skiing among the major sports. Each high school in Seattle has its own ski team and emblems for ski excellence are as highly prized as letters for other sports. Representatives from the colleges on the Pacific coast are to meet at Mt. Rainier on March 27-28 in the first annual ski championship conference, with signs pointing to skiing as a contender for a leading place in intercollegiate sports.

One of the season's improvements is the bus service which has been installed right up to Paradise Inn, a mile high on the side of Mt. Rainier. Formerly the last mile had to be hiked in. The big inn, thoroughly reconditioned for winter use, now has an overflowing winter business. Flood lights make evening skiing possible on the nearer slopes.

Mt. Baker Lodge, too, is thoroughly equipped for winter guests; the Forest Service has shortened the route to the mountain and the ski escalator has been extended to the very top of Panorama dome above Heather Meadows.

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The new Timberline Hotel in the Mt. Hood area out of Portland has added another great hotel to the skiing facilities of the Northwest. The accessibility of Mt. Hood terrain to the city makes week-end ski trips from Portland like immense winter picnics.

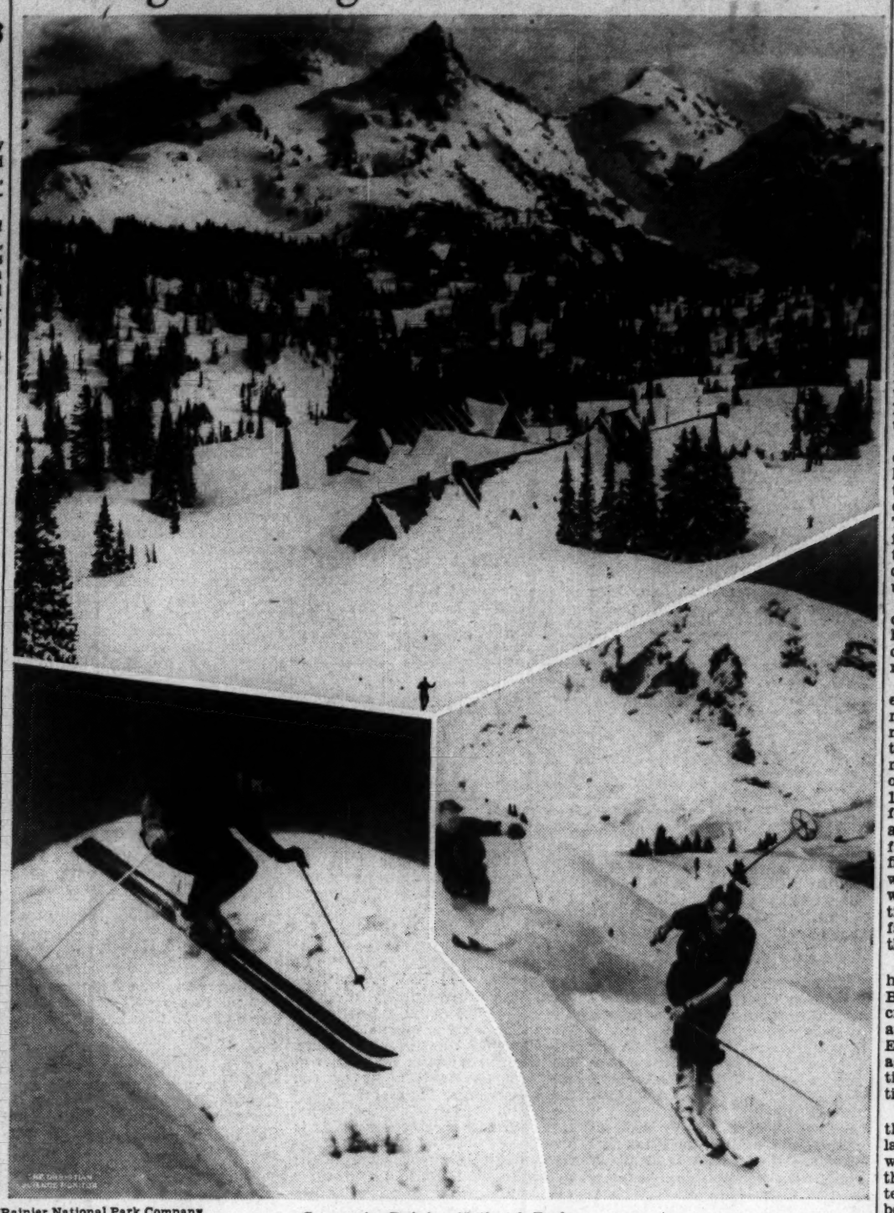
Although the ambitious skiers are attending to their "in-run," to the "forward-lean" or "vorlage," to the "take-off" and the "out-run," to the majority skiing is still not much more than hilarous winter fun. With many of the ski fields so accessible that thousands of automobiles may go up in the morning and back at night, the sport is nothing if not democratic. The Seattle Park Board has made it possible for most school boys and girls to go skiing by providing a field and shelter in Snoqualmie Pass not far distant.

Skiing being a matter of automobile travel and not of snow trains, as in the East, the State Highway Department, busy night and day clearing the mountain roads, hold the key to the situation. Not only must they keep the two-way road clear between its great snow banks but they must provide parking space when the cars arrive.

Now the question which I must decide is: Shall I join my friend, or shall I wait for that long-overdue snowstorm.

I think I shall wait—sniff, sniff—Is that snow I smell in the air?

Giving the Laugh to Eastern Ski Trailers



Rainier National Park Company

Scenes in Rainier National Park

The Upper Picture Shows Snow-Covered Paradise Inn, With Tatoosh Range in Background, While the Two Lower Show Ski Experts in Action

Tourabouts

If the American traveling in Rome has the longing to mingle with some of his fellow countrymen, all he need do is to make his way to the Antici Mattei Palace where it is more than likely he will find any number of Americans. This lovely old palace, remarkable for its sixteenth-century style of architecture, is one of the favorite meeting places for Americans.

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It contains a vast collection of books dealing with American history and innumerable other subjects. The library has a unique character in that it contains 10,000 old and new prints and engravings, some of which are of great value and no longer found; also paintings representing the most memorable events of American history.

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And while speaking of Rome we are reminded that after 10 years of study this old city will have an underground railway. It is hoped that the first three trunk lines will be finished and in service before the end of 1940, in time for the "Universal Exhibition" in 1941. A section of the route through the city's subsoil cuts along classical sites, and arrangements have been made to allow archaeology to go hand in hand with underground engineering. The fact of unknown foundations, of half-suspected catacombs, of fabled springs and streams, combine to make this a most interesting piece of engineering work and exploration.

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While Rome is preparing for its "Universal Exhibition" four years hence, France is putting on the finishing touches for its Paris International Exposition which is scheduled to open on April 15 and continue through Nov. 15.

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The French Railways have announced a special 50 per cent reduction in passenger fares to American and Canadian tourists visiting the Exposition. The reduction will be contingent on a minimum stay of five days in Paris—the days of arrival and departure included—the choice of routing through France and the number of stopovers being optional with the travelers.

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To secure this reduction it will be necessary to purchase in advance, prior to entering France, a special legitimation card, costing 20 francs and good for three months. The New York office of the French Railways will be equipped to supply the legitimation cards as well as the actual reduced fare tickets.

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So much for abroad. Coming back to the United States we find that during 1936 250,000 trailer homes rolled over the landscape and in them were housed some 750,000 trailerites. This year, say the experts, more than 625,000 trailer homes will be in operation, and so further emphasis is placed on the need for safer and wider main roads.

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From Florida's Fort Lauderdale comes word that the Himmarshee Celebration designed as one of the major attractions of South Florida for the entertainment of winter visitors was postponed until next winter. Mr. H. L. McCann, chairman of the Fort Lauderdale Recreation Committee, in making the announcement said: "In view of the fact that thousands of men, women and children throughout a wide flood area are homeless and without sufficient food and clothing, the committee considered that it would be unwise to spend any sizable amount of money for the decorations of floats, streets and general revelry at this time." A commendable decision!

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The often reiterated "Go West" advice was heeded by the American tourist in 1936, a banner year in travel, and should be exceeded in 1937 according to the reports and predictions made by western travel experts at the second annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, held recently in Spokane.

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Representatives from North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and British Columbia and Alberta attended the meeting. The Grand Coulee dam, giant project of the United States Bureau of Reclamation on the Columbia river, was conceded to be a major drawing card, but the growing interest of American people in outdoor life, and returning prosperity were cited as important reasons for this expected heavy travel.

This Fish Needs Mudpack And Not Too Much Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 — A new fish arrived at the zoo this week with instructions that it must have a mudpack once a year and a warning that if it is kept under water too long it will not appreciate it.

It is a rare specimen of lung fish sent from Africa to J. Van Lennep Bell, Chester, Penna., naturalist. A peculiar feature of it is that, having no gills, it breathes air through its mouth, according to zoological society officials.

The mudpack is required—if it is to continue "in the style to which it is accustomed"—because in its native haunts the springs dry up for part of each year so that it seeks moist retreat in deep mud—with an air hole through which to breathe.

Radiocast to Boy Scouts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt will radiocast to the Boy Scouts of America during celebration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of their organization Monday. His address will go on the air from the White House at 5:30 p. m. He will be introduced by Walter W. Head of St. Louis, Boy Scouts president.

Mid-Western Farmers Favor U. S. Conservation Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 4—Farmers who are generally eager to have a voice in administering agricultural policy now appear, in the main, satisfied to have the Federal Government, rather than the states, run the soil conservation and domestic allotment program, according to a survey of Midwest farm opinion

The fact is that although the administration of the conservation act has been placed for a limited period in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture, in practice a high degree of local administration has been effected. In compliance with provisions of the act, Secretary Henry A. Wallace has decentralized the work.

Instead of sending out an army of functionaries from Washington, he has put the task of carrying out the job in the counties in the hands of local committees of farmers. This has given many rural people a feeling of direct participation in the task of apportioning payments for changing from soil-depleting to soil-upbuilding crops.

While the National Grange, one of the leading farm organizations, has come out for greater farmer control of the program, it has made no request for state administration.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, on the other hand, has made a strong appeal for an amendment to the present act to permit the secretary of agriculture to administer it two years longer than originally planned—that is, until 1940. Secretary Wallace has informed state groups that this probably will be done. It appears that farmers, who as a group have confidence in the department, are quite willing to have this activity kept where it is so long as no constitutional barriers are sighted, and farmers are given sufficient voice in the administration.

One reason for this position, and a highly important one from the Farm Bureau Federation viewpoint, is that crop control is an objective of the act along with soil conservation. Even the more conservative of the agricultural experts take the position that for crop adjustment national administration is essential.

States have not yet demonstrated their ability to adopt uniform legislation voluntarily on matters in which their special interests differ, they say. Whether or not the attempt should be made to bring about both soil conservation and crop control through the same act is debated by farm leaders, but the fact is that the present act, passed about a year ago, does have this dual objective.

There are complaints of "politics" in certain phases of the program, but on the whole there has been little criticism of the method of choosing committees to plan and execute the local payments. In Kansas, where a prominent Grange official openly criticized the Administration, the charge was not of "politics" in the sense of spoils appointments, but rather that the dean of the state agricultural college was having too large a say in the naming of committees.

Such a complaint apparently is an exception. One soil expert, familiar with farm opinion in the Mid-West, declared that farmers generally are satisfied with the way state and county soil conservation committees have been chosen. No part of the program under the act has given more satisfaction than this, he declared. Farmer opinion has been expressed through the committees, it is felt.

Another agricultural college authority in the Midwest, well informed on sentiment in Kansas and neighboring states, also paid tribute to these committees.

"I believe that Kansas farmers who have taken part in the AAA program," he said, "are generally satisfied with the way that soil-conservation committees have been selected. I believe that county agents and farm bureau leaders have, in most cases, used good judgment in selection of these committees, and that committee members have served unselfishly and in most cases efficiently."

Case for Federal Control

One farmer, not identified with any particular organization, summarized what he thought to be the "general view" of farmers in his part of Kansas as follows:

"Leave the source of power in the Department of Agriculture, but give local administration enough authority to handle local difficulties."

"It is true," he continued, "some farmers do think the states could better handle the farm problem, but I think if a cross section of all the farmers could be taken it would show they favor the national Administration.

"They do complain that the high-ups do not try to find out how to manage and what is needed in the different sections of the country. Some of the rulings have been terribly dumb but of late they have been calling in more farmers and farm organization leaders to get the local slant on problems."

The consensus of farm opinion on this question, therefore, appears to be that as far as country people are concerned, they are quite satisfied with administration through the Department of Agriculture so long as the department continues to use locally selected committees. Since there is a possibility that state administration might be less representative of the individual farmer, there is some reluctance to try the untested, some fear that state government might not be so decentralized as federal.

Attempt to Ride Two Horses

There is less unity in opinion as to whether soil conservation should continue to be hitched with crop control. One farm authority expresses his views as follows:

"It is an attempt to ride two horses going in divergent directions, and a spill is bound to result sooner or later. When payments for soil conservation are made in such a way as to restrict production, the payments are not made in the manner which will best promote true soil conservation."

Persons who take this position argue that for effective crop control, some kind of federal administration appears necessary, but that for good soil conservation work, state administration would usually be more effective.

One Kansas farmer writes on this point:

"The quicker the soil conservation and crop control are separated the better it will be for both. It infringes upon the honesty of the Government to attempt crop control through its soil conservation program, and hinders soil conservation policy by directing its efforts toward other ends than the real goal."

At present, however, due to constitutional barriers, it appears that whatever is done to control crop production will have to be done through a soil conservation program. And since most farmers appear more concerned about the control angle than that of conservation, the demand for continuance of the program in the hands of the United States Department of Agriculture is understandable. It is regarded at the moment as the only practical way to get a reasonably uniform program for all sections, and from all indications is expected to be extended for a few years more by act of Congress.

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Form of Democracy in Cuba Subordinated to Army Rule; Convention of 1937 Awaited

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The movement which brought about the ousting of Miguel Mariano Gomez as President of Cuba has not halted with that single action. Within the past week, as a sequel to the events of December, the first and second vice-presidents of the Cuban House have resigned. And the same forces, which brought about the deposition of former President Gomez, have sponsored an effort to remove the president of the House of Representatives.

Back of these moves were the somewhat unusual circumstances surrounding the veto of the sugar-tax bill for support of "rural schools in charge of Cuban army sergeants." It was the veto of this measure that was the immediate cause of President Gomez's fall.

The measure had been conceived and supported by Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander of the army. Presumably satisfied that all was well, he departed from Havana on a tour of military inspection. The tour carried him to inland parts perhaps too remote for constant communication with the capital.

Batista's Design Accomplished

Had Batista remained in Havana, President Gomez might have thought twice before carrying out a decision that had been crystallizing in his plans for many weeks as a result of his dislike of the "army school" bill.

The President, while Batista was absent, announced that if the sugar tax bill passed the Senate, he would veto the measure. Batista got the news, rode back to Havana, saw Gomez veto the bill, quietly arranged for the President's impeachment, watched the Senate carry out his orders, and "obligingly" agreed that the Vice-President should ascend to the presidency. Of course, under the Cuban Constitution the Vice-President was the logical successor; but Colonel Batista was (and is) the guiding force in current Cuban politics.

Business Wants Peace

The months between 1933 and December, 1936, when Gomez stepped down, apparently brought a change of policy in Batista's political plans and little by little he made himself the actual leader of the republic, although he remained behind the scenes denying intentions of taking over the reins.

In view of the recent happening, observers are asking: What do the Cuban people and business interests think of Batista and the administrative situation? Briefly, the peons, or the lower class, know so little of what occurred that they have no real opinion; the upper class remains quiescent, since it realizes it can do nothing now, and believes that the military group will eventually fall; the business interests ask only that peace and order continue, as trade is good and money is being made.

Although the position of the military is strong at present, there is ever-increasing movement among the Cuban people for a government resting upon the consent of the people. Business is paying, and the upper and lower classes are feeling a semblance of prosperity. Cuban exports to the United States during 1936 totaled $113,687,794; or a gain of $17,000,000 over 1935, and a gain of $57,000,000 over 1933. Even the radical elements are not likely to overlook an improved economic condition, especially as the gain seems likely to continue.

United States Stands Aside

Former President Gomez' impeachment by the Cuban Senate was an unfortunate step backward. There are many who, in this connection, point out that the "neutral" course followed by the United States, instead of exerting pressure, was in line with President Roosevelt's non-intervention policy.

Today, the Cuban picture is a democratic form of government, controlled by the military; a generally contented public, because of improved trade; a fair amount of hope that peace and stability will last at least until the next presidential election early in the 1940's; a constitutional convention to be held in 1937 for the ratification of a new Cuban constitution; and a sugar tax bill approved by Congress and providing money for the erection of many school buildings, in charge of army sergeants.

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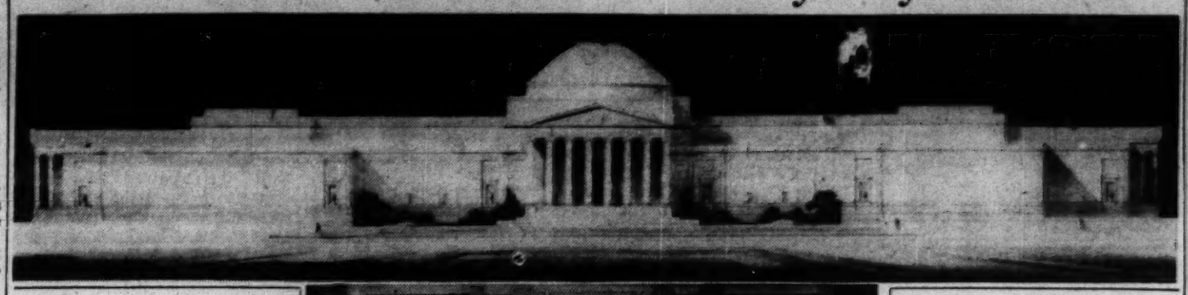

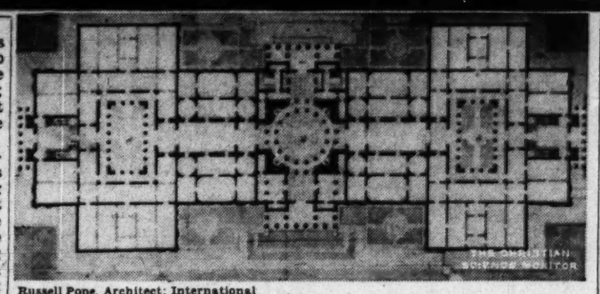

Russell Pope, Architect; International

Outer and Exterior View of the Proposed Building

National Art Gallery to Be Erected in Washington to House the Priceless Collection The Top Shows an Architect's Sketch of the General Appearance of the Proposed of Paintings and Sculptures Presented to the People of the United States by Andrew W. Mellon. The Bottom Depicts the General Layout of the Rooms

Gibraltar, Outpost of Empire, Vital Factor in British Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GIBRALTAR—The Rock of Gibraltar, which has been so much in the news since the start of the Spanish civil war, is described by travel publicists as one of the wonders of the world.

It certainly would rank high among the select seven if the legend were true that this giant mass of rock, nearly 1500 feet high, was tossed over the 11 miles of Mediterranean from Africa in a prehistoric earthquake. Some credulous guides here will even tell you that the ape inhabitants of Gibraltar came over from Africa at the same time, clinging to this fragment of the Dark Continent.

But whether or not one believes in such stories, the fact remains that "The Rock," as it is popularly called, is a remarkable phenomenon and a world-famous landmark.

It has also been a landmark in British history—a vital outpost of the Empire, a key-point in control communication with the East. Moreover its retention as a basis of British Empire security is likely to be a live issue in the future. It is no longer as virtually impregnable as it was in the days when the labyrinth of galleries high up above the town bristled with guns which could deal with almost any contingency.

Old Security Ebbs

New developments in armaments, especially in the air, have changed that. The increased interest of other powers in the Mediterranean has also made it less secure from attack.

A British Vice-Admiral, C. V. Osborne, recently suggested that Britain should exchange Gibraltar for Ceuta. Ceuta is some 20 miles over the other side of the Straits of Gibraltar in Africa. Speaking at a meeting of the Near and Middle East, in London, Admiral Osborne said that in certain circumstances of war, Gibraltar would be untenable, while at Ceuta there was a sufficient hinterland for a large airdrome which would be of the greatest use in defending the fortress itself and the Straits.

In the meantime it is interesting to take a look at the life of this minute British colony on the tip of the Spanish peninsula. It was captured in 1704 by British forces in the war of the Spanish Succession. Since then a remarkably cosmopolitan community has grown up here. For the past months the tempo of existence has been upset by the tragic conflict on the mainland. But the latest British Government report on the economic progress of the people does not deal with this situation but with the normal life of the colony to which it is hoped there will soon be a return.

Bigger Day Populace

An unusual characteristic of Gibraltar is that its population in the daytime is considerably larger than it is at night. The estimated resident civil population at the end of 1935 was 15,735. This was increased by 6000 people from the neighboring Spanish town of La Linea who worked in Gibraltar in the daytime.

The housing question, the report says, is still a matter of concern, but progress is being made by the Colonial Government in renovating workers' dwellings which it controls and private enterprise has also gone ahead in building and reconstructing.

Because Gibraltar is a fortress every effort is made to keep down the population and the poorest people have been pushed back as much as possible into La Linea.

The report has no agricultural problem with which to deal for the simple reason that there is no land to cultivate. The colony is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and three-quarters of a mile broad, with a total area of 1⅞ square miles, being joined to Spain by a low sandy isthmus. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face Gibraltar Bay.

Water Supply

The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff. On the eastern side is the picturesque little village of Catalan Bay. On this side is one of the most interesting features of the colony—the huge collecting areas for rainwater, which is stored in enormous tanks inside the rock and provides for practically the whole needs of the population, as well as of calling ships. The latest report, however, records as an event of major importance, the development of two fresh water wells at the North Front, which are expected to be of inestimable value in time of drought. Gibraltar has a very pleasant all-the-year round climate. It is a popular port of call for holiday cruises. A campaign to make its attractions still better known has been carried on, but unsettled conditions in Europe and especially events in Spain have caused an appreciable decline in the number of pleasure ships calling, says the report.

The people of Gibraltar sincerely hope that their days of anxiety will soon be over. Half the fun of being at "Gib." is in wandering over the frontier into the lovely countryside of Spain, and in visiting quaint villages.

Normaly, it is a happy little community on "The Rock", and one who has spent holidays there can hardly imagine it under the clouds of war.

Southern Farmers Propose Changes In Jones-Bankhead Bill

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 4 (AP)—Legislation to "establish the future agricultural prosperity of the nation on a safe foundation" through increasing farm ownership was recommended in a report considered today by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers.

The report, prepared after a three-year study of the South's farm tenancy and sharecropping problems, approved in principle the $500,000,000 Jones-Bankhead bill, now before congressional agricultural committees.

A number of changes in the Jones-Bankhead bill were suggested and the report asked that the association's committee for increased farm ownership be granted opportunity to appear before congressional committees to express their views.

The committee expressed the opinion the measure imposes too narrow limitations on the size of farms on which long term loans could be made and urged that because of changing agricultural conditions farms should be limited to the family size best adapted to the class of farming to be undertaken by the beneficiary of the loan.

A probationary period of three to five years for the prospective farm owners was recommended so they would have opportunity to prove themselves worthy of final consummation of a contract for purchase.

Move for a 'Fitter Britain': Government Outlines Plans For Novel Cultural Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—The British Government today published an outline of its proposals for a fitter Britain. For some time past this has been the theme of speeches by Cabinet Ministers, particularly the two most directly concerned, Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, and Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Education.

The scheme is intended to carry a stage further the campaign for better houses, which in the last 16 years has produced something over 3,000,000 new dwellings, and the successive improvements in the public health services. It is based on the realization that these improvements in material conditions are only half the battle.

The Government aims at placing a better way of life within the reach of the masses by encouraging the fullest possible training of its citizens in body, mind and character. Critics may seek to discover in this some lurking militarism, but the scheme itself provides the answer to such suggestions.

Arts and Handicrafts

It is, in effect, an offer to support and extend both financially and administratively, the work that is already being carried on not only by local education authorities, but also by such well-known voluntary organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and a host of others, including bodies dealing with cultural subjects such as music, drama and handicraft hobbies.

This very diversity of methods and aims, and the fact that adults as well as youngsters are to be catered for, ensure that the individual will be free to choose his own path to fitness.

Some administrative machinery will have to be devised to make this governmental encouragement effective. Until Parliament has debated the present proposals, it is impossible to forecast with accuracy their final shape, but it is probable that a standing committee of experts will be set up in London, with corresponding regional committees in all of the important regional areas.

Co-ordination of Activities

These committees will have the task of co-ordinating, in each district, the efforts of municipal and voluntary bodies, and of administering the money which Parliament is to be asked to vote (£2,000,000 is named as the likely figure) by way of grants-in-aid for the provision of halls and gymnasiums. Money is also needed for the training of qualified leaders to swell the number of those who are now giving their services—in a very large number of cases voluntarily—to the promotion of physical and mental cluture.

County and municipal authorities are to be invited to help in carrying out the proposals, but success depends on the vast number of voluntary organizations which have come into being through years of neighborly co-operation.

Voluntary action is, in fact, the keynote of the Government's scheme, and the willing response of the nation is believed to be assured because individuals will be entirely free to participate when and how they wish. Any sort of regimentation is regarded as foreign to British sentiment, and it is not the Government's purpose to impose it.

Horseshoe Business Drops

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Census Bureau said today the horseshoe business isn't doing so well. Production of horseshoes in 1935 was 246,635 100-pound kegs, a 21 per cent drop under 1933 and 70 per cent under 1925.

Fascists Drive on Malaga

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 4 (AP)—Fascists launched a combined attack in force by land, sea and air today against the strongly fortified government port city of Malaga on the Mediterranean.

The Spanish insurgent fleet steamed out of Algeciras harbor at dawn in the direction of Malaga, while reports from Marbella said that the Southern Army's "big push" against the strategic socialist shipping center of the southern coast had started.

Two squadrons of nine bombers were reported simultaneously to have left Spanish Morocco to join in the attack. Six planes took the air from Melilla while the other three went from Ceuta, just across the narrow Mediterranean from the besieged city.

Every available motorbus and automobile in the area was commandeered to rush reinforcements to the front lines.

Valencia Government Declares Push Halted

MADRID, Feb. 4 (AP)—Madrid's defense administration, in a summary of the war situation, declared that fascist insurgents have been stopped on all fronts, notably in their advance on Malaga.

The coastal road from Marbella to Fuengirola, the only avenue for a quick drive on Malaga from the southwest, is dominated by a reinforced Socialist army, the statement said.

At Marbella, the defense Junta stated, the opposing forces have reached a stalemate similar to that on the Madrid front.

In mountains north of Marbella at Ojen, the Socialist force has been strengthened and the Fascists appear unable to break through, the announcement added.

On the northern front, in the Basque country, leftist forces are taking the initiative and gradually extending their lines, while insurgents are on the defensive in fighting near Cordoba and Granada in the south, the Government reported.

Socialist government authorities at Barcelona held several alleged Italian spies after discovery of a "vast plot," official reports said.

The captives, it was stated, were "a number of Italians and a woman."

A "secret brigade of agents" disclosed the anti-government activity during an investigation of espionage in the autonomous Socialist stronghold on the Mediterranean, the Commissariat of Public Order announced.

From Valencia, seat of the Socialist government, came an announcement from the Ministry of Marine that German assistance to the Spanish fascists was continuing.

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British Columbia Voting Turns On Funds for Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C. — The British Columbia Government has taken the first step toward a general election by ordering all voters' lists in the Province brought up to date immediately. The lists used in the 1933 election are to be revised by a large corps of commissioners appointed for the purpose.

While Premier T. D. Pattullo said in a formal statement that no date for the election had been set, and that he did not know when it might be held, politicians of all parties, warned by the preparation of new voters' lists, prepared for a poll before midsummer. Party leaders immediately launched plans for intensive organization from now on, in the belief that if the Government could float large loans for road work, as it will attempt to do shortly, it would go to the country without delay. Only the failure to secure road money, or serious difficulty with its new health insurance act, which goes into effect March 1, will prevent the Government from facing the electors before the end of June, it is generally believed.

Chief interest in the election, outside British Columbia, will center on the prospects of Social Credit spreading here from Alberta. At this time Social Credit does not appear to be a factor and is not likely to be unless conditions change in Alberta, where a Social Credit Government is in office. Rightly or wrongly, the general feeling in British Columbia is that the Aberhart Government in the neighboring province cannot establish Social Credit and that the whole experiment there will collapse. Many Social Credit leaders here are declaring that they do not support the Aberhart experiment.

The election will give the Socialist party its first big chance to capture British Columbia, but it has been split by the retirement of some of its leaders, among them the Rev. Robert Connell, who led the party in the Legislature for three sessions. The other major group in the field is the Conservative party, but Mr. Connell is attempting to organize a new party called the Social Constructives, who favor a mild form of gradual socialism as opposed to the socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation's demand for an immediate socialistic program within British Columbia.

After a period of general unpopularity, the Government is confident that it can win the election in view of the divisions of its opponents, who are counted upon to split the anti-government vote. That its chances of re-election are excellent is generally conceded.

Bernstein's Release In Reich Demanded By U. S. Creditors

BERLIN, Feb. 4 (AP)—Seizure of the Red Star and Bernstein lines' ships abroad to satisfy American claims against the companies appeared a possibility today unless the German Secret Police release Arnold Bernstein, the companies' president, to operate the lines.

Mr. Bernstein and two associates were held by the Gestapo—secret police—at Hamburg, but friends were given hope that they would be speedily freed.

The three were kept in custody after a conference Tuesday with representatives of their American creditors, although Mr. Bernstein was allowed to communicate with friends.

The threat by the American creditors to seize the ships was understood to have been the reason the Secret Police hurried Mr. Bernstein and his associates to the Hamburg conference.

The men were arrested a week ago last Tuesday and were reported to have been released after the conference with the American creditors, who hold mortgages of $5,000,000 on the lines.

The New York office of the two shipping companies said Mr. Bernstein and his associates were held for questioning in connection with a plan to move the offices of the lines from Hamburg to Antwerp. German authorities, they said, wanted to determine whether such a step might be taken to avoid payment of taxes.

Rare U. S. Stamp Sells for $5100

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—A famed postage stamp rarity, the dull blue Boscawen, N. H., Postmaster Provision Issue of 1846, brought $5100 at an auction here yesterday. The only copy known to exist, the stamp went to a Middle West stamp collector who preferred to remain anonymous.

Little more than the size of an ordinary 2-cent stamp and slightly oblong, the stamp resembles a cancellation in a frame. Dull blue, it is printed on yellowish paper and is attached to a small white envelope. It reads "paid 5 cents," the large figure centered in the oblong.

The stamp was issued by Wooster Webster, a relative of Daniel Webster, when the former was Postmaster at Boscawen. Originally in the collection assembled by Count Ferrari of France, it was purchased by the late Arthur Hind of Utica, N. Y., for $10,000 when the Ferrari property was auctioned in Paris after the World War.

Mr. Hind's United States stamps were auctioned in New York in 1934. Frank Marquis, a New York dealer, obtained the Boscawen provisional for $5000, but it was listed in recent catalogs with a value of $10,000. Mr. Marquis recently retired. His stock was auctioned by Hugh C. Barr.

Want Milk Control Ended

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 4 (AP) Northern New York dairy leaders have decided to ask discontinuance of New York's milk control law at a legislative hearing here next Friday. Representatives of Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego Counties voted, 12 to 7, against continuation of the law. Eight dairymen present did not vote.

Co-operator

Wallace J. Campbell
Assistant Secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States

Co-operatives Put Faith in Benefits Of Low-Price Era

(Continued from Page 1)

experienced spectacular success in the United States. Of the 100 co-operative stores that were started during the middle of the nineteenth century, all but three failed; the Farmers' Granges, the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor originally had little better success.

Grew During Depression

During the depression there was an acceleration of consumer co-operatives and it is the opinion of Mr. Campbell that they are now embedded securely in the shifting industrial soil of the United States. In the last three years, he declared that Chicago has experienced an increase of 600 per cent in the number of consumer co-operatives. Similar advances are discernible in other urban areas, he said. Nevertheless, he welcomed the support of organized labor at this time.

As explained by Mr. Campbell, the consumer co-operatives in the United States aim at drastic reforms in distribution, through the elimination of much profit, a reduction of waste and a consequent lowering of production costs. By lowering production costs, purchasing power among the masses is increased, either through lower prices or through the return of patronage fees to the members.

Thus, effective consumer demand is built up and the goal of expanding the volume of production is attained. This, according to Mr. Campbell, represents a rather complete, if simplified, version of what the economic sages of the day are seeking in all their tracts and books.

Denmark, a Shining Example

"Denmark supplies," he continued, "an illustration of co-operative lowering of the price level. Here the co-operative price level is 7 per cent below the general level and a 7 per cent further price reduction was represented in the return to members of patronage dividends. Thus, co-operatives added 14 per cent to the purchasing power of its members. In Belgium, Sweden and Austria the co-operative price level was 6 per cent below the general one and 4 to 6 per cent was returned in patronage fees.

"Thus, it is readily recognizable that consumer co-operatives, when established, have done much to make the low price economy urged by the Brookings Institution a fact."

The consumer co-operatives in the United States take Sweden as their lodestar and their bellwether. They insist that this country provides the recipe for economic stability and political democracy. They relate that Sweden, by a triangular combination of consumer co-operatives, strong labor unions and government competition with private enterprise, achieved a reputation for industrial and political success without passing a single antitrust law or confiscating private property directly.

The advocates of consumer co-operatives argue that their movement, springing as it does from the masses, represents the democratic approach to economic ills, rather than the autocratic design as represented by the NRA.

Mr. Campbell displays no grandiose concepts of the consumer co-operative movement in the United States. He admits its limitations, its relatively modest advances and its failures, but he states his firm conviction that the movement is due to advance, with its new allies and converts accelerating its pace.

He says the co-operatives are strategically designed to benefit and to derive benefits from the contemporary emphasis upon low prices.

And, he concludes, any unwarranted or extreme advance in the price scale will find an unprecedentedly vigilant consumer and labor front, prepared to retaliate.

By Ralph M. Flagden

Buzzard Roost in Doubt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes expressed doubt Feb. 2 it would be "a good risk" to proceed with expenditure of $100,000 on the power project at Buzzard Roost, S. C., which he said the Public Works Administration could do under terms of a new injunction obtained against the project by the Duke Power Company.

Secretary Ickes said the court would permit the expenditure for engineering, conservation and other non-construction work on the project pending decision on whether to make the injunction permanent. He said he felt the expenditure might be made worthless by subsequent developments.

Wallace Prefers Steep Taxation To Economic Reeling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Heavy federal taxation in prospect for the United States is held by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace as necessary to control the "fundamental problem of balance in a changing world." High taxes on incomes and surpluses, he told the Economic Club of New York last night, were preferable to alternating periods of boom and depression resulting from an economy thrown off center by modern organization and inventions.

"We want balance between labor, agriculture and industry on an ascending scale, not a descending scale," he declared. "We want an increased output of goods, but not an unbalanced output which results in such accumulations as to destroy the purchasing power of large sections of the population. We want price and wage policies which will give purchasing power to consumers sufficient to move an ever-increasing quantity of goods into consumption."

Appearing on the same program with the Secretary of Agriculture was Sir George Paish, the British economist, who attributed economic crises to the bungling efforts of politicians. Such disastrous periods could be prevented only when "the statesmen of the nations have a greater understanding of economic law and appreciate the consequences of their own actions," he said.

Secretary Wallace admitted that unless positive measures were taken, a repetition of the 1929 crisis was "fairly certain," and that the most important attack upon the problem was "to get more and more of our people to think about the different ways of obtaining balanced abundance and the proper functions of producers, labor, consumers and the Federal Government." A great deal of clear thinking on the part of all economic groups was essential, he added.

"Apparently there is needed some type of inter-industry planning which will make possible the determination of price policy, production policy and wage policy in a manner which does not result in the rigidities and scarcities unwisely sought by industry under the powers of the NRA, but which does result in expanding production on a safe and balanced basis with the benefits of that increased production going fairly to capital, to management, to labor and to the consumer," he continued.

Secretary Wallace voiced satisfaction with the progress of the Roosevelt Administration's program to bring agriculture into balance with industry, and stressed that his department expected to make real advances in dealing with the tenancy situation as well as with the problem of low income groups in agriculture.

Surplus funds which were invested in excess plant facilities and speculative booms during the prosperous 20's might better have been taken by the Federal Government for taxes to reduce the public debt, conserve national resources and rehabilitate social liabilities, he declared. Through exercise of the taxing power, the secretary held, the Government had power to cope with situations beyond the grasp of individuals.

"Given an adequate taxing policy, purchasing power that would otherwise go to unwise investment and harmful speculation could be diverted so as to conserve our human as well as our natural resources," he continued. "The Federal Government must, in fact, utilize its spending-taxing power to furnish positive leadership in long-neglected matters of social security, farm tenancy, unemployment and conservation of national assets."

Recognition of the part foreign trade should play in any program of balanced production in America was urged by Sir George Paish. Workable systems could be devised which would leave world markets out of consideration, he said.

"No plan of balanced production can work effectively without taking into account the immense part played by the circulation of capital and of credit, and if crises such as the United States and the world in general have witnessed in recent years are to be averted in the future, much more careful consideration must be given to the factors responsible for the slowing down and even stoppage of capital expenditures," he continued.

"All over the world, governments today are creating credit on a vast scale to give their people buying power and to relieve unemployment because the world's machine has slowed down and it has become so difficult to trade.

"But the power of these governments to create credit on the scale of recent years is coming to an end, and unless adjustments are made so that all nations can sell their products bot hinternally and externally to the extent they need to do a grave and dangerous situation will arise."

Stamp Collecting Course Offered by University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—The first university course in stamp collecting ever given in Philadelphia, it is believed, gets under way with the beginning of the second semester at Temple University. It is being given under the auspices of the university's evening extension division.

Fifteen lectures are scheduled for successive Tuesday evenings beginning with Feb. 9. They cover many phases of the subject from manufacture of stamps, with special attention to inks, water marks and forgeries, to the history of stamps and stamps as an investment. Each lecture is given by a recognized expert in the field covered by it.

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States Favor Pooled Fund For Jobless Compensation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—About 80 per cent of all eligible workers in the country are now covered by state unemployment compensation laws.

A survey made by the Social Security Board shows 17,943,000 wage-earners in 36 states now protected by such laws. Fifteen laws were enacted during the last half of December. Workers in practically all the large industrial states, except Illinois, are now covered. States still without unemployment compensation laws are:

Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. The legislatures of all but two of these states are either in session or scheduled to meet shortly.

Before 1935, only Wisconsin had an unemployment compensation law. Enactment of similar laws by other states was spurred by the passage of the federal Social Security Law, or the anticipation of its enactment. The federal law subjects employers of eight or more persons to a federal tax beginning in 1936, but allows them to deduct from it, up to 90 per cent of its amount, what they contribute to an approved state unemployment compensation law.

Trust Fund $66,000,000

Thus far deposits totaling $66,000,000 have been made to the unemployment trust fund in the U. S. Treasury, but many states have not yet had time to complete collection of initial contributions.

The board's survey revealed wide differences in the 36 laws, but also certain common trends. A decided preference was found for a straight pooled fund, 32 states having adopted it. In this type of reserve, contributions go into a single state fund, from which benefits are paid to eligible employees irrespective of their former employers.

A definite trend toward the enactment of laws requiring contributions from employers only also appears. Ten states call upon employees for contributions, but most of these enacted their laws before or immediately after the passage of the Social Security Act.

Many states have designed their laws to cover employers of less than eight persons, but 22 follow the federal pattern, under which employers of eight or more persons are subject to tax.

According to Dependents

All but three states specify a benefit of 50 per cent of full-time weekly wages up to a definite maximum. The District of Columbia law is the only one under which benefits are geared to the number of a worker's dependents.

In all but one state, the maximum benefit a worker can get is set at $15 a week. In Michigan it is $16. The minimum weekly amount which may be paid varies widely. The most frequent figure is $5 a week, or three fourths of the weekly wage, whichever is less.

The majority of the states provide benefits for partial unemployment, and all set a waiting period between the loss of a job and the time payments begin, although the length of the waiting period varies.

The federal act excludes certain employments from its provisions, including domestic service in private homes and government service.

The laws of Ohio, Wisconsin and West Virginia include certain classes of government employees; and New York includes domestic servants, if as many as four are employed by the same person.

Ontario Protects 'Hydro' Commission From Court Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, giving Royal assent to the three "Hydro" immunity bills, the Ontario Government completed its objective of placing the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission beyond the reach of the courts, obtaining return of moneys posted as security, eliminating the need of putting up deposits for appeals to the Privy Council, and making it impossible for Hydro to be sued with a fiat from the Attorney General.

Two other bills come into effect at the will of the Cabinet. One of these bills prevents officers of the courts from executing any judgment against the Hydro Commission. Under the terms of the second the Hydro will be refused $127,000 which it has paid into court as security on its appeal to the Privy Council in the Ottawa Valley Power Company suit, and it will be absolved of the necessity of posting bonds in any future appeal.

Contending that it was unfair to allow the statement to go out that he would refuse consent to the launching of any action against the Hydro, Attorney-General A. W. Roebuck said he had granted every fiat against the Hydro which had been applied for, except in the present instances.

The legislation places the property of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, publicly-owned utility, on the same plane as Crown property, and it nullifies the effect of the Executions Act in so far as sheriffs, bailiffs or officers of any court are concerned.

As was forecast in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the nineteenth session of the Legislature, the Hepburn Government moved quickly to thwart any attempt in the courts of the land to defeat the 1935 repudiation of the power contracts with the Quebec power companies. Scarcely had the Lieutenant-Governor left the House when Attorney-General Roebuck introduced the first bill to the Legislature by which the House reaffirmed the power contract repudiation. In spite of determined opposition from the Conservative members, who are greatly in the minority in the House, this measure and two others, one an amendment to the Privy Council Appeals Act and the other an amendment to the Power Commission Act, passed the three readings and were formally given Royal assent by Dr. Bruce, after which the House adjourned for a couple of weeks.

Alaska Fights Selling Indians Liquor

Harris & Ewing

Elmer Thomas
Chairman Senate Indian Affairs Committee

Claude M. Hirst
Director Office of Indian Affairs in Alaska

John Collier
United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Consumption of liquor by Indians in Alaska under the present law was "legalized murder" made increasingly bad because they were unable to judge its quality, was told to the Senate Indian Affairs Committee Feb. 2 in Washington. Prominent Alaskan officials and Indian educators appeared before the committee to urge that a new prohibition law be enacted by Congress to apply in Alaska.

Canadian Rail Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 4—Railway employees throughout Canada are to decide by a poll whether to strike or accept the recommendation of the MacLean Conciliation Board for partial restoration of wage cuts. Representatives of 17 railway workers' unions yesterday decided to submit the question to vote of their 117,000 members.

The MacLean Board recommended a reduction of the 10 per cent cut in their wages to a 7 per cent cut by Nov. 1, with the pledge that the reduction would be made larger if revenues permitted by that date.

If the decision should favor a strike, it is stated that such a strike would tie up the whole Canadian railway system.

The minority report submitted by Fred Bancroft, chosen by the men to represent them, urges that the total cut be restored by Nov. 1.

It now rests with the men whether they will decide to accept the award or start further negotiations with the two railroads with the hope of securing more generous terms, or, failing to do that, go on strike. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, under which the conciliation board was appointed, provides that men shall not go on strike pending hearing of the dispute but gives no further authority for government interference.

Majority members of the board—Justice A. K. MacLean, chairman and Government appointee, and W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, railway companies' nominee—concluded that the 10 per cent wage deduction should be lowered to 9 per cent on Feb. 1, 8 per cent Aug. 1, and 7 per cent not later than Nov. 1. Mr. Bancroft insisted that the cut should be removed entirely by the last date.

The majority, in addition to the unconditional reductions, recommended that as railway earnings more nearly approach the high figures of the basic years, the men's wages should be correspondingly increased. At the end of each quarter of 1937 they suggest that the combined earnings of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways for the preceding 12 months be computed, and for each $7,500,000 this figure is greater than the $273,600,000 combined earnings of the calendar year 1935, a reduction of one half per cent in the cut shall be regarded as having accrued to the employees. The conditional benefits, however, are not to be additional to the fixed reductions in the cuts, but would supersede the fixed reductions when they would operate to effect a greater improvement in wages.

Mr. Bancroft during the hearing made it clear that the men should not accept any settlement based on earnings, pointing out that it would be of practically no effect this year, assuming an increase of from 8 to 10 per cent in gross revenues over 1936 figures.

As the main basis for their conclusions the majority report found railway revenues were sharply reduced fromthe basic wage years and even substantially, lower than in 1931 when the first 10 per cent cut went into effect.

In answer to this Mr. Bancroft contended that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index was unsatisfactory as a means of establishing the purchasing value of wages now in comparison with the years when the basic wage settlements were signed.

Business Talks Out on Racket

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, according to Special Prosecutor Dewey. He has charged that employees in the restaurants affected have been ordered to contribute to a defense account, and that owners who fear reprisals have been asked to pay lump sums for the same purpose.

Just why restaurant managements would prefer to pay for protection rather than take the risk of loss of business was testified to in court by Max Chafkin, president of a company operating the St. Regis and Cadillac restaurants, near the theater district, yesterday. "Stench bombs" were effective in making restaurant owners see the need of submitting to the "shake-down," Mr. Chafkin declared, testifying that he once defied an order to establish union shops in his restaurants.

Two of the defendants on trial approached him with the suggestion that higher wages and shorter hours should be put in effect, he said; and after refusing the command, he found picket lines about his establishments and rooms filled with "stench bomb" odors rather than customers.

Tribute Collected

Later, Mr. Chafkin testified, he paid $4000 to be relieved of similar troubles in the future.

On Tuesday the State obtained from Louis Rubin, treasurer of Rudley Stores, Inc., testimony that to prevent trouble he had paid $15,000 for protection against interference with his business—a chain of doughnut shops. An initiation fee of $250 and weekly dues of $5 had to be raised for each shop, according to Mr. Rubin, who added that he had continued to pay the dues for two months after a blue ribbon grand jury handed up the indictments upon which the present trial is based.

The fear of reprisal had been so strong, the proprietor of a Times square restaurant admitted before Justice McCook, that he had held back testimony in an examination by the grand jury last fall. The witness said he had been afraid to tell the facts and had changed his story in court only when confronted with records showing entries to cover payments of tribute money.

Essential in the program of the alleged racketeers was control of the labor union locals through which they could operate under the guise of legality in connection with their trade association. According to testimony in court, union contracts were not enforced after payment of protection money to quiet threats of labor trouble, and such payments were made to men believed to have no official connection with the controlled unions.

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Rivermen Said It Couldn't Be Done But George Saved Trapped Islanders

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4 (AP)—Folks said it couldn't be done, but old George Butler took the motor launch Skipalong and saved 37 persons.

It happened Monday, but the reticent riverman isn't one to boast and the story was slow to get around.

The rising river trapped residents in their shanty homes on Island 37—which splits the current in two above Memphis. It rushed with such force the islanders were unable to leave.

A power boat set out for the island—but was forced to turn back.

Then George Butler—who has spent 52 of his 62 years on the river—nosed upstream in the Skipalong, a 40-horsepower steel-hulled boat.

The big river whipped the boat about, but Butler nursed it along past eddies and whirlpools, taking advantage of every swirl of the current. He dodged floating houses and barns. It took 8½ hours, but he reached Island 37.

"Praised be the Lord," a bearded farmer shouted when the Skipalong edged its way between the trees to the houses.

Butler ferried 37 victims, including three babies, to safety, speeding down river to Memphis in an hour and a half.

"Yep," he drawled, "I went up and got the folks off."

Fiction Losing Popularity Montreal Librarian Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Biography, travel and books on useful arts such as engineering, radio, and aviation are becoming more popular with Montreal readers than fiction, according to Miss A. G. Ryan, librarian of the Mechanics Institute library.

Men out of work are making the most of the enforced time on their hands. Many of them do much serious reading. Students, too, she continued, are spending more time in reading technical books.

Albany Is Urged To Pass Law For Minimum Wages

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4 (AP)—State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews appealed today for immediate enactment of a new minimum wage law in New York "for the protection of more than 1,000,000 women and minor wage-earners now receiving wages so low as to provide less than enough to live on."

Mr. Andrews threw support of the State Labor Department behind the Democratic Administration's bill, which provides for women and minors, as did the 1933 act nullified by the Supreme Court.

"It is not recommended as an ideal bill," he said in a statement prepared for delivery at a legislative hearing called to obtain opinions on three widely varying minimum wage proposals.

"But it is the best that can be passed while staying within the narrow limits laid down by Supreme Court decisions," he added. "The bill does not provide that women and minors shall be paid enough to live on.

"Obedient to the reiterated decision of a majority of the Supreme Court, the bill provides that, in industries or occupations in which women are being paid less than enough to maintain health or efficiency, the State shall have power to set and enforce minimum wages which shall not be less than the fair value of their services."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Art of Ancient China

The Chinese pottery horse pictured in the cut is very old. He was well over a thousand when he joined the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Massachusetts, but he has lost none of his proud grace; his green and orange and creamy glaze has acquired an opalescence with the passing centuries.

He is a steed of Arabian and Mongolian type, with a lovely, long Arabian head, for he came into being during China's great "Golden Age" of art and literature—the T'ang dynasty—when that ancient country was open, as it never has been since, to foreign influence.

There was at this time intercourse with India, with Persia, with Turkey and other countries to the west. It was a wonderful age to be born in, and the Chinese horse probably remembers words which might have fallen from the lips of the potter who fashioned him from clay, words written in the second century of the Christian era by a poet named Meo Yung:

He who has seen little
Is easily astonished.
He sees a camel and exclaims:
"A horse with a swollen back!"

He turns his head away from the Japanese court spread out below the balcony on which he stands, away from the great wooden Buddha and the smaller bodhisattvas, the yellow chrysanthemums around the courtyard pool, and the long goldfish moving through the water.

Memories of Old Times

He fixes his glazed brown eye on another example of T'ang pottery, a figure much larger than himself but glowing with the same cream and yellow and green hues, a smiling Arhat, or disciple of the Buddha, whose eyes are the bright eyes of a thinker, whose lips are parted as if in wondering contemplation.

Perhaps he is thinking of the older Chinese teachings, learned centuries before those of Buddha were introduced into China, the teachings of Confucius and those of Lao-Tzu, and perhaps the half-smile is occasioned by the lines of the T'ang poet, Po Chü-i:

"Those who speak know nothing;
Those who know are silent."
These words, as I am told,
Were spoken by Lao-Tzu.
If we are to believe that Lao-Tzu
Was himself one who knew,
How comes it that he wrote a book
Of five thousand words?

Whatever their memories, these works of a period which extended from 618 to 907 A. D., they have been remarkably preserved and form an important link between the earlier pottery, the cruder tomb pieces in the shape of farm animals, and the later, delicate, moonlight-colored wares of the Sung dynasty, and the brilliantly colored vases of the Ming.

Yet they are the humbler products of China's art, as are also the ancient bronzes in an adjoining gallery, the small bronze figure of a Mongolian youth, holding two sticks atop of which are birds, and the bells and the many circular mirrors green with patina.

Chinese Painting

It is the art of painting which is held pre-eminent by the Chinese, and if we explore further into the Boston museum collection, we shall find water colors of amazing depth and beauty, indicating the growth of Chinese culture from its beginnings many thousand years ago, in the grassy valley of the Wei River, through the various brilliant dynasties, ending in the revolution of 1912 which overthrew the last of the dynasties—the Manchu.

While very little, comparatively, remains of the works of the earlier Chinese masters, the practice of imitating them has given us copies and repetition of famous designs which leave no doubt of the greatness of this eastern art.

Whether we are beholding the serene Buddhist paintings of the T'ang period, landscapes of the Sung dynasty (960 to 1279 A. D.), the animal or flower paintings of the Yuan or Mongol period (1260 to 1368 A. D.), the decorative works of the Ming dynasty (1368 to 1644 A. D.) or those of subsequent periods, we are impressed with the close relationship of the painting to calligraphy or handwriting.

In China the artists have been scholars, and the ink-brush strokes employed in writing have always played a dominant part in painting both on silk and on paper. This has meant thorough discipline of eye and thought and hand to produce the unerring bold line which must, because of the medium, be right the first time.

Throughout the ages, Chinese artists have observed the famous Six Canons enunciated, at the end of the fifth century, by the painter Hsieh Ho. One translator gives these rules as follows:

1. A picture should be inspired and possess life in itself.
2. The framework should be calligraphically established.
3. In drawing the forms of things one should conform to their natural properties.
4. Color should be applied in accordance with the nature of the object.
5. In planning the composition one should observe consistency and propriety in the relation of things.
6. The drawing should be guided by former masters.

It was shortly after Hsieh Ho established these canons, about 530 A. D., that the first known general collection of polite literature was published in China, in 30 volumes. One of the most beautiful and important works in the Boston collection is the Sung painting of scholars of the northern Ch'i dynasty collating classic texts.

Correcting the Texts

In 556 A. D., while Europe was plunged in the "Dark Ages," the Chinese Emperor Wên-hsüan commanded 12 outstanding scholars to examine the Chinese classics and make sure that the texts were correct. This meant collecting over 3000 manuscripts, from all parts of the country, and carefully checking every passage.

The painting shows the scholars with their attendants and one little boy, engaged in comparing the texts. The scholar who forms the principal figure in the composition is seated on a folding stool, writing with a brush, while attendants hold an ink-stone, brush and scrolls. Trays laden with refreshments are close at hand.

This work, probably executed about the eleventh century, is considered by some critics a copy of a painting by Yen Li-pên, one of the greatest painters of the seven century.

One reason why sculpture in China has never been esteemed as highly as in the West is the fact that the fine arts, chiefly painting, have been the arts practiced by the scholars, and it was the literati, who, by a system of official examination, were appointed to government posts of importance, becoming the accepted critics and the arbiters of taste.

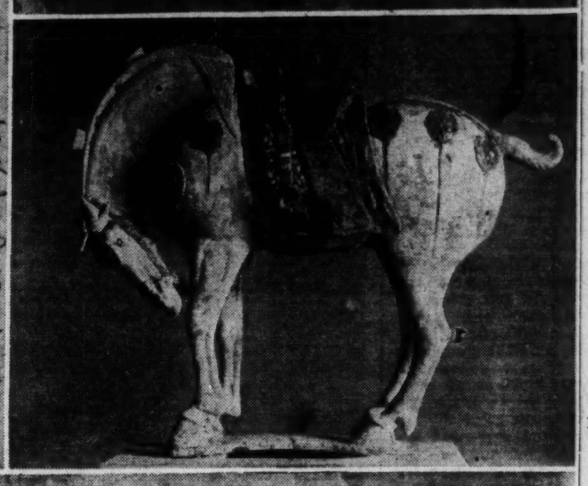
Importance of Poetry

The oldest civil service examination in the world was established under the Han rulers, between 204 B. C. and 221 A. D. Officials were selected for office according to their literary achievement. Until recent times a knowledge of the classic poems was considered a first principle of education. Eunice Tietjens tells us, "No one might attain to any position of authority, even such an unlikely one as the equivalent of chief of police of the city of Peking, without a profound knowledge of poetry."

Glimpses of domestic life are charmingly preserved in paintings such as the scroll, "Preparing the New Silk," by the Emperor Hwui Tsung, who reigned over China at the beginning of the twelfth century and who ended his days in exile among the Tartar invaders.

The scroll in the Boston Museum shows, at one end, a group of women softening newly woven silk by beating it in a trough. In the center a woman seated on a mat winds the threads. Her companion sews by her side. An attendant fans the charcoal brazier for the iron. At the other end the finished silk is shown, stretched on a roll, while a young girl holds the edge straight for the ironer, and a smaller child plays a game she has evidently invented, in which the silk becomes a bridge.

PEARL STRACHAN



Left: Upper—Bamboo in the Wind, Chinese, Fourteenth Century; Lower—Chinese Scribe Using His Brush, About Tenth Century. Right: Top—Preparing the New Silk, Scroll Painting; Center—Pottery Horse of China's "Golden Age" of Art—the T'ang Dynasty; Bottom—Chinese Scholars Collating Classic Texts (About Tenth Century)

Photographs by Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

With Coronation Day of King George VI of England but three months off, stamp collectors are highly interested in what the British Post Office Department will do about issuing special stamps for the event. Much interest was shown in the expected new issues of King Edward VIII, which were scheduled to be released in the forty Crown Colonies about the time of the Coronation in May next.

Three values for each colony were to have been delivered in time for sale on Coronation Day and orders were placed for sufficient supplies of the regular current stamps to last until that day. Whether in furnishing further supplies to these colonies the old designs or the Edwardian portrait design formerly intended to replace the current stamps, will be used is not yet known here. The portrait of the new king, George VI, might well displace that of King Edward without a troublesome change in the design of the stamps.

News of Foreign Issues

The latest word received here from London is to the effect that the British Government will issue special sets of stamps for the Crown Colonies, although until quite recently it was denied in official quarters that any special stamps would be issued. The great popularity of the Silver Jubilee issues of 1935 bespeaks an even greater popularity for the Coronation issues of 1937.

Argentine Republic in connection with the recent Inter-American Conference issued a single stamp, the design of which shows a shield surrounded by the 21 flags of the Americas. On the shield is inscribed "Conferencia Interamericana de Consolidacion de la Paz."

Denmark will employ a view of the famous Windmill of Dybbol in the design of a new series of three stamps which will appear at an early date. The values of the stamps are 5, 10 and 15 öre, respectively, to which has been added 5 öre as a surtax, the funds received from the surtax being turned over to charity.

Ecuador issued special stamps, for both regular postage and air-mail use, to commemorate the First International Philatelic Exhibition held recently at Quito.

Egypt has issued a series of three stamps in commemoration of the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. The values are the 5m brown, 15m violet and 20m blue. On the 5m value is shown the scene at the Locarno room of the Foreign Office in London on Aug. 26, 1936, with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden presiding over the meeting of the delegates.

Japan issued its special New Year's stamp for 1937 on Dec. 10, 1936 and placed it on sale throughout the Empire on that date. This stamp has a special significance in that it conveys the thought of a New Year's greeting to the recipient and is used quite generally on the mail during the New Year holiday. The value of the 1937 New Year stamp is 1½ sen and the color is bright carmine. The design pictures the "Wedded Rocks" which lie near the Grand Shrine of Ise.

Liberia has issued six values of a new series of postage stamps to replace similar values of the 1928 series. The new stamps are the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 cents values. They are all triangular in shape and the design of each is different. The 1c shows a "bushbuck" or antelope in harness; the 2c shows a harnessed bushbuck, known to the natives as "red deer"; the 3c shows the head of a West African dwarf buffalo, known to the natives as a "bush-cow"; the 4c shows a pigmy hippopotamus; the 5c shows a heron, known as the great African White Egret, and the 6c shows a portrait of President Edwin James Barclay.

Panama has issued a special series of nine postage and five airmail stamps to commemorate the Fourth Spanish-American Postal Congress held there recently. In the postal series the pictorial designs show various scenes and characters of local interest. The ½c shows a view of the ruins of the Aduna at Portobello; the 1c, the "Panama" tree; the 2c, the "La Pollera"; the 5c, Simon Bolivar, famous liberator; the 10c, the tower of the Cathedral in Old Panama; the 20c, the Madden Dam on the Panama Canal; the 25c, a portrait of Christopher Columbus; the 50c, the Gaillard Channel of the Panama Canal, and the 100c, the Panama Cathedral. In the airmail series the 5c shows a view of the monument to Urraca; the 10c, an allegorical representation of "The Human Race Unites the Oceans"; the 20c shows an aerial view of Panama City; the 50c shows a view of the Pedro Miguel Lock, and the 100c, a view of the Palace of Justice.

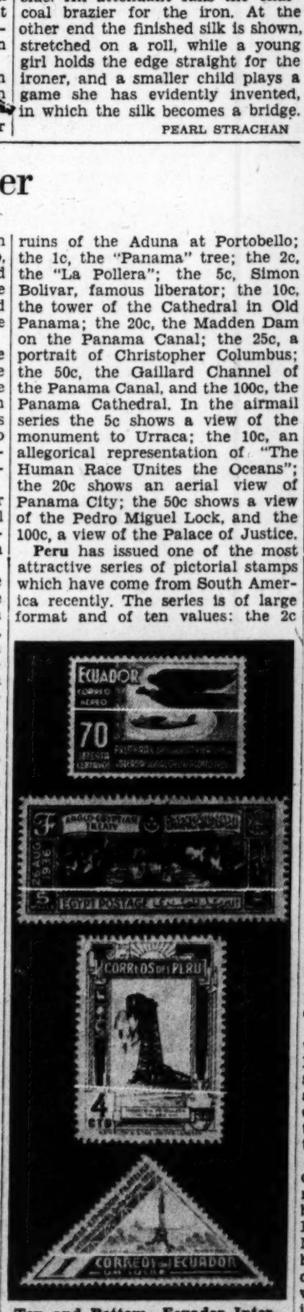
Peru has issued one of the most attractive series of pictorial stamps which have come from South America recently. The series is of large format and of ten values: the 2c dark brown, an oil derrick and "gusher"; the 10c scarlet, an Indian runner; the 15c ultramarine, a view of Lima; the 20c black, the Municipal Palace; the 50c lemon, the San Marco University; the 1s purple, the Post Office at Lima; the 2s blue, Virrey don Manuel; the 5s slate, Don Joseph Antonio and the 10s violet and brown, Dr. Jose Condemarin.

Tannou Touva, an autonomous Republic closely associated with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Asia and lying in the Tannu Mountains at the extreme northwestern edge of Mongolia where it borders on Siberia, has just issued a striking series of stamps on which is shown various scenes and customs of the people. The occasion of the series of stamps is the 15th anniversary of the formation of the People's Republic of Touva and the introduction of the new currency unit designated "Aksa," which replaces the "Tugrik" used formerly. These stamps are printed by the phototype process at the State Printing Office of the U. S. S. R. at Moscow and the designs include the Republic emblem, a camel transport, the National sport of wrestling, foot racing, archery, fishing, the National Games Festival, Feast of the Women, native oxen, a train and racing camel, a cattle conscript, native warriors, advent of the dirigible and of the airplane, etc.

United States

No word has been received from the Post Office Department as to just when the 3c values of the Army and Navy series will be issued, although they are expected to be placed on sale at Washington, D. C., near the latter part of this month.

A special commemorative stamp is being considered for each of the territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Guam. These no doubt will be issued shortly after the Army and Navy series is completed.



Top and Bottom—Ecuador International Philatelic Exhibition Issues. Second Row—Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Stamp. Third Row—Peruvian Stamp Showing Oil Derrick and Gusher

The Hunger Moon
(Indian Name for February)

The hunger moon sailed in the sky;
The fields were brown and frozen dry;
The range against the distant blue
Was covered white with snow clouds, too,
The sun in daytime could not shine
Enough to soften North Wind's whine,
The birds stayed south while all the bears
Were sleeping in their woodland lairs,
The frisky little squirrels stayed home;
The deer for forage far would roam;
The fish were neath the frozen lake;
Curled in his hole was Sleeping Snake.
It was the time 'twixt hay and grass
When hunger stalked abroad—alas!
The red man looked at Hunger Moon
And prayed that Warm Breeze would come soon.

ELLA WATERBURY GARDNER

Perils of a Young Poet

In the South of France, there lived a little boy of five called Frederic Mistral. Ever since his early years, he had loved nature above anything else. The farmhouse of his father looked upon beautiful meadows, one of which sloped down to the still waters of a ditch, and in the ditch grew many specimens of water iris with glorious golden blooms.

To the child nothing in the world was more enchanting than those clusters of gold. One morning, when he ventured farther than usual on the muddy bank, he overbalanced and tumbled screaming into the water. The splash was heard in the neighborhood. Madame Mistral ran up to the spot, tore down the reeds, pulled out her son black with mud, and carried him home. There she undressed the child, washed him, put on his Sunday clothes, and sent him out into the sunshine again.

In the afternoon of the same day it happened that a certain butterfly fluttered across the meadow where little Frederic was playing. It was a pure white butterfly and the boy decided to follow this lovely friend.

The chase began. This way and that flew the joyous insect, and Frederic eagerly followed until he suddenly found himself once more at the edge of the ditch. There his eyes were all aglow with wonder at the beauty of the iris and he forgot the butterfly.

Madame Mistral rushed to the ditch, hauled her little son from the mud, and bore him home. It was still broad daylight and sunny when Frederic was seen out again. Madame Mistral had not put him to bed as other French mothers would do. She had contented herself with washing him once more and arraying him in the blue velvet costume reserved for "Great Days"—the only one left since he had splashed both his other suits with mud. Then she had said to him:

"You would help me in looking after the chickens, darling. They should remain under the trees near the house."

Master Frederic obeyed with all his heart. He would certainly have continued obeying until nightfall, had he not caught sight of a grasshopper whose bright-colored coat glistened in the sun's rays.

Then he forgot all the chickens but one—the chicken which had also caught sight of the insect and was darting after it. The boy found himself pursuing both chicken and grasshopper, and the exciting race brought him once again to the edge of the ditch.

When he beheld the delightful flowers everything else disappeared. Slowly, cautiously, longingly, he tiptoed on to the muddy bank and succeeded in clutching the beloved iris. But a new splash was heard at the same time.

Again there was an uproar. Madame Mistral flew to the rescue—the third rescue. As she led her boy home the neighbors heard her say: "I cannot spank him, he loves flowers so much! How he does love them!"

As there was no other costume left, little Frederic had to go to bed. He cried himself to sleep, and began to dream. He dreamed that he stood beside a clear stream in which flourished the yellow flowers of the water iris across which a lovely grasshopper waved its silky wings.

But familiar voices broke in upon hs dream. He woke, and opened his eyes. A large bunch of yellow iris lay on his coverlet. Mother had told Father about the boy's three falls into the mire and Father had gathered the flowers for him.

And well their sympathy with their little son's interests was repaid. For the events told in this story happened a whole century ago, and little Frederic Mistral became a poet whose verses are known and loved not only in his own country but in many foreign lands.

Among Current Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Born to Dance (Metro)—The well-known formula for Hollywood song and dance spectacles has been tightly packed with snappy tapping by Eleanor Powell, tuneful songs by Cole Porter, well timed gags by Sid Silvers and Buddy Ebsen. The affair has been mounted on a sumptuous scale, and squeezed between production numbers is a story about sailors and their girls. James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Frances Langford, Una Merkel, Alan Dinehart, Reginald Gardiner, Raymond Walburn.

Come Closer, Folks (Columbia)—A sidewalk salesman of fake "Swiss" watches and similar merchandise introduces his methods and his wares to a small-town department store. These succeed until irate purchasers discover the hoax, whereupon the emporium very nearly fails. But resourceful James Dunn imports a dozen of his cronies organizes a terrific campaign, saves the store and wins its attractive girl owner. This picture is rather a waste of time. Gags delivered in the typical James Dunn manner. Marian Marsh, Wynne Gibson, Herman Bing, Gene Lockhart.

Flying Hostess (Universal)—Another air melodrama in which the plucky air hostess saves transport airplane whose pilots have been knocked out by bandits. The plane shots are, as usual, the best part of the picture; the comedy and drama are pretty dull. William Gargan, Judith Barrett, William Hall, Astrid Allwyn, Andy Devine.

Great Guy (Grand National)—Crime drama with a punch. More than one, to be exact, and most of them delivered by James Cagney who, as a deputy in the hitherto unexploited department of weights and measures, matches wits and fisticuffs with racketeering politicians who permit store owners to give short weight. Good comedy drama, fast-moving, clean and exciting. Mae Clarke, James Burke, Edward Brophy, Henry Kolker, Robert Gleckler.

The Holy Terror (20th-Fox)—Jane Withers is the despair of her officer father, but the pride and joy of the naval air station. Besides organizing a show among the gobs in which she is the star, Miss Withers jumps in and out of hot water with alacrity and finally atones for all past misdemeanors by effecting the capture of a gang of spies. A mass parachute jump and a comédienne by the name of Joan Davis caught our particular fancy more than anything else. Anthony Martin, Lea Ray, El Brendel and others.

Lloyds of London (20th-Fox)—A semi-historical drama about the early growth of Lloyds insurance firm from small beginnings in an obscure coffee house. Story follows the rise of Jonathan Blake from a poor urchin to a financial figure powerful enough to win indirectly the Battle of Trafalgar and save the British Empire from financial collapse. This fanciful tale is sumptuously mounted and well acted by a distinguished cast. C. Aubrey Smith, Sir Guy Standing, Freddie Bartholomew, Tyrone Power, Madeleine Carroll, Virginia Field, J. M. Kerrigan and others.

Luckiest Girl in the World (Universal)—Slight but thoroughly engaging bit of fluff about a rich girl who meets a poor boy while she is trying to live on $150 a month to prove she should be allowed to marry another man. Jane Wyatt, Louis Hayward, Nat Pendleton, Eugene Pallette.

Man of Affairs (Gaumont-British)—Few men can wear a monocle and topper with the superb unction of George Arliss. In this film Mr. Arliss appears as himself, as his obnoxious twin brother, and again as himself impersonating his twin brother. As himself he saves his twin and the British Empire by an artful coup when a couple of Indian chiefs attempt some blackmail. Though he scarcely needs it, Mr. Arliss is supported by Romily Lunge, René Ray and others.

Mind Your Own Business (Paramount)—Charlie Ruggles and Alice Brady play the roles of a milquetoast columnist and his fatuous wife who foil gangsters when Charlie attracts his Boy Scout friends to the lodge in which the couple are held and Miss Brady throws cartridges into the fireplace. Lyle Talbot, Benny Baker.

Pennies From Heaven (Columbia)—Without the night club sequence, this would have been an unusually charming picture. Bing Crosby, a twentieth-century troubadour with a thirteenth-century lute saves a small child and her delightfully inept grandfather from the unwelcome attentions of a pretty social service worker whom he subsequently marries. Fairly good entertainment. Edith Fellows, Donald Meek, Madge Evans, Louis Armstrong.

Sing Me a Love Song (Warner Bros.)—Another sing-song plot about a young singing department store owner who disguises himself as an employee to learn more about the business, especially the music counter presided over by blonde Patricia Ellis. Hilarious antics are furnished by Hugh Herbert as a kleptomaniac, his brothers and his father. James Melton, Allen Jenkins, ZaSu Pitts, Nat Pendleton, Walter Catlett.

Three Smart Girls (Universal)—This lavishly produced comedy launches a new child singing star, Deanna Durbin, on her career. It has a gay and thoroughly impossible plot about three young girls who come from Switzerland to New York to save their father from a gold-digging blonde and return him to his estranged wife. The Misses Durbin, Nan Grey and Barbara Read act naturally and the comedy is furnished by such seasoned players as Alice Brady, Charles Winninger, Mischa Auer, Ernest Cossart, John King.

(This guide is published on this page on the first Monday each month.)

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The Home Forum

Shule, Shule, Shule, Aroon

TO THAT mythical person, the Average Reader, philology, or the scientific study of language and the laws of human speech, is a deeply hidden mystery. He knows less of its arcane involution than he does of the theory of relativity, for that at least gets into the newspapers. Yet he often carries on his tongue matter for which the philologist and the phonetician would give their Oxford Dictionary; for, after all, language exists only through and in his voice.

WHEN I WAS a little boy, my father used to sing a song the gaiety of whose tune and the beat and chime of whose nonsense had for me all the enchantment of a nursery rhyme. Here is the chorus:

Shool, shool, shool I rool,
Shool I shag-a-rack, shool-a-barb-a-cool,
The first time I saw psilly, bally eel,
Dis cum bibble lolla boo, slow reel.

Decades later I met the refrain in the chorus of the Irish song, "Shule Aroon," which one finds in almost all collections of Irish songs and ballads. Then for the first time I realized that the words I had once deemed pure nonsense were hog Gaelic, or rather, good Gaelic on the way to becoming nonsense. Here is the chorus as it appears in the ballad books. The good Gaelic Leaguers will perhaps be vexed that I do not give it in the Irish spelling, but by virtue of repeated printings this quasi-phonetic version is almost as well established r the familiar phonetic *mavourneen* for the true Irish spelling *mo mhuirnin:*

Shule, shule, shule, aroon,
Shule go succir, agus shule go cuin,
Shule go den durrus agus eligh lum,
Is go de tu mavourneen slaun.

And here is the English of it:

Walk, walk, walk, my love!
Walk so quiet and walk so soft,
Walk to the door and elope with me,
And may you go safe, my darling!

THIS IRISH BALLAD probably dates from the early eighteenth century; it commemorates the days when many of the flower of Irish youth crossed over to the continent to fight the battles of France as members of the famous Irish Brigade. The song is usually printed with five verses, each of which has three lines of English, the fourth line in each case being the last line of the chorus, *Is go de tu mavourneen slaun.* The first line of the first verse is: "I would I were on yonder hill." It is a girl whose lover had gone over to France to join the Brigade who made this song; and in the various verses she tells us that she will sell her distaff, reel, and spinning-wheel to buy her lover a sword, she will dye her petticoats red and leave home to beg her way on the roads, she wishes she had back again the heart which she has given to her lover, she laments her loneliness.

SOMEONE MAKES A song, others hear it, like it, and repeat it; it is launched on its way down the ages, and no one knows just where it will go or end. This song may well be an adaptation to particular Irish conditions of an old English or Scottish song—there is some evidence for this conjecture—as the song my father used to sing is an American corruption of the Irish adaptation. The version he sang is printed in Charles S. Elliot's "Songs of Yale," which was published in 1870. Doubtless the seeming nonsense of its chorus endeared it to the students whose songs are traditionally full of *upidee's* and *swe-de-le-we-dum-tum's* and *co-ca-che-lun-che-lunk-che-lay's.* The Irish song was undoubtedly brought here by Irish immigrants—they brought us a great many more words, songs, and stories than is commonly realized—and collectors of American folk-lore have picked up versions of it in several states. Here is a version of the chorus, for instance, which was collected in Canton, Ohio:

Shoolie, shoolie, shoolie rure,
Shoolie za-ca-ra-ca Sally Bobicue,
It's when I saw the Sally by the heel,
Cabible and a boo saluira oo.

THIS LOOKS VERY much like a variant not of the original song, but of the Yale version. It is interesting that the third line, in which the Irish is farthest away from the sound of English, is the line that first goes over into a jargon English. This is true also of the two following closely related versions. These, too, are from Ohio:

(1)

Shoo li, shoo li, shoo li roo,
Shoo li, sack-a-rack, a salobabo cue,
While I sigh for Salobabo lee,
Comapalala boosi Laurie.

(2)

Shu li, shu li, shu li roo,
Shu li, Zachariah, bibalili cue,
If I should sigh for Sally Bobolink,
Come bib-a-lil-la-boo-za lora.

One notes the tendency of the doggerel to clear into names and sense. The singer of the second of these two versions has converted nonsense syllables into given and proper names, Sally Bobolink and Zachariah. We see change proceeding apace, from the original *go succir agus* to *shag-a-rack* to *za-ca-ra-ca* to *Zachariah,* the given name which sounds most like it. The next step might conceivably be the composition of a ballad to the same rhythm and tune, whose heroine and hero were, respectively, the gay Sally Bobolink and the doleful Zachariah. These phonetic corruptions are a little like those which lay at the base of the game, Knock, Knock. All these jingles look as if they had stemmed either from the Yale version, or all including it, from some perverted common ancestor.

A VIRGINIA VERSION with true Southern gallantry changes our *shule* into *Sue* and adds a faint flavor of A. E. Housman:

Sue, Sue, Sue with a rue,
Sue, come sickarock, a pickapock a poo,
First Katie wonder, faddy, faddy eedo,
Meedy, eedy, ido Sue.

Here the last line has not only lost all trace of the original, but also shows no trace of the fourth line of the Yale version. The fine run in *Sue, come sickarock, a pickapock, a poo* pleases the ear. Speak it trippingly on the tongue, it rattles on the lips like machine-gun fire.

My last version is one from Mississippi:

Shule, shule, a shule go crule,
Shule go shack and a shule go crule,
Laugh like a doe, like a dill, a mack, a sail,
Still a mack a vallian lando.

The third line, *Laugh like a doe, like a dill, a mack, a sail,* fits the tongue and mouth almost as well as *Sue, come a sickarock, a picka pock a poo.* Note how the omission of the *like* before *a mack* and *a sail* causes the line to accelerate. Certainly it asks us to laugh in curious assortment. It is noteworthy, too, that, although this version hails farthest from the Atlantic seaboard, the second line is the closest to the original of all the variants.

BEFORE I TAKE leave, I should like to point out that these nonsense rhymes have much serious interest for the folk-lorists, the phoneticians, and the philologists "who chase a panting syllable through time and space." Here, under our very eyes, we can see good Irish on its way to becoming nonsense. If we knew as much about such refrains as *hey, nonny nonny,* and *falla la,* we might well be able to establish for them that what is now nonsense was once good sense. Here we have on American soil, from Massachusetts to Mississippi, variants of an Irish song, verses of which Sir Walter Scott collected in Scotland—he first learned of it from Maria Edgeworth—a Scottish or North of Ireland version of which Robert Louis Stevenson put into the mouth of the Chevalier Burke in "The Master of Ballantrae." I am sure that there are unrecorded versions sung in many parts of the United States. There is an Irish variant of the chorus which begins *Shule, shule, shule, agro* (Irish *a grádh,* my love) on which also the American ear may have played. But none of the stanzas I have here printed, and I have printed almost all I know, show any trace of it.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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Keats Learnt the Country

DURING the first part of his school life, Keats gave no indication of extraordinary intellectual power. He was the ordinary, rough-and-tumble schoolboy. He was fond of games; Holmes says: 'In all active exercises he excelled.' On half-holidays and during vacations, he loved to roam about the fields and paddle in brooks and ponds, and he was fond of making pets of wild and irreconcilable animals. Writing to Fanny Keats, many years later, he asks her to tell him what she would like him to give her, adding: 'Anything but live stock. Though I will not now be very severe on it, remembering how fond I used to be of Goldfinches, Tomtits, Minnows, Mice, Ticklebacks, Dace, Cock Salmons and the whole tribe of the Bushes and Brooks: but verily they are better in the Trees and water.'

We can easily see how indulgent, not only his mother, but his grandmother also, must have been, to allow him to bring his incongruous pets home in such casual profusion. Love was not lacking in the Edmonton home, that is certain. . . .

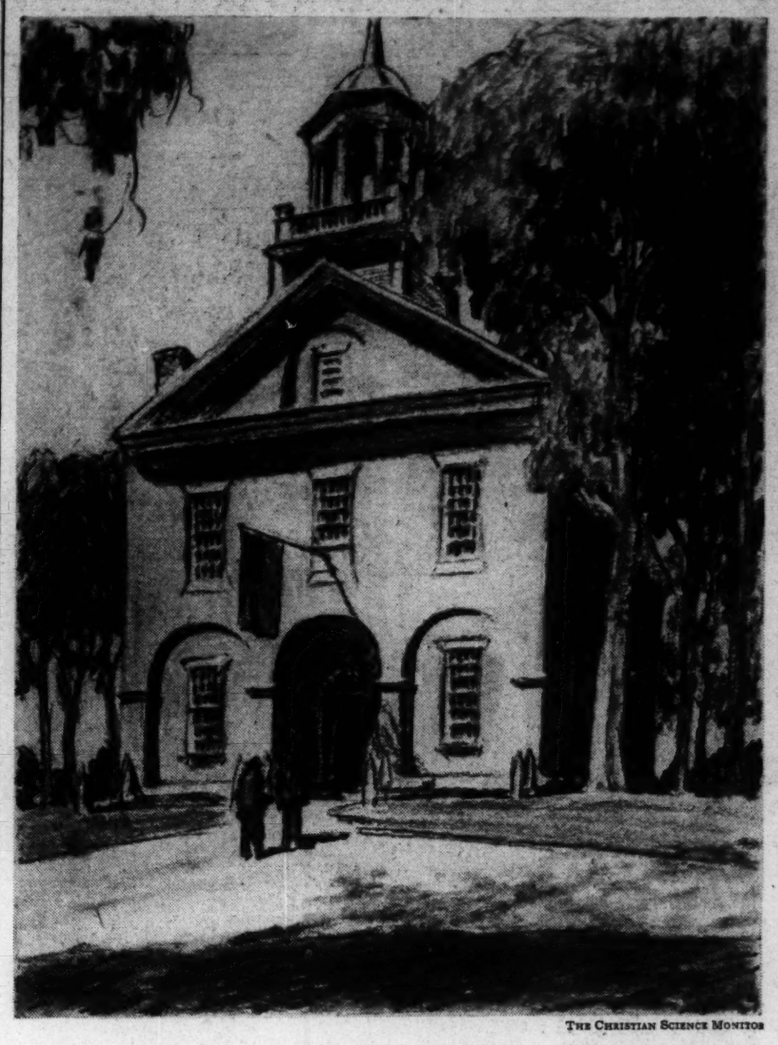
Keats learnt the country, and its fauna and flora, practically by heart. Touches of his boyhood sports in it crop up here and there in his poems. In 'Sleep and Poetry', we have a schoolboy 'riding the springy branches of an elm' and 'a pigeon tumbling in clear summer air', and the brook and his games with it are in 'Endymion', when he remembers that he used to 'bubble up the water through a reed' and

. . . make me ships
Of moulted feathers, touchwood, alder chips,
With leaves stuck in them,'

and also, in the same poem, we have a recollection of looking

'Athwart the sallows of a river nook
To catch a glance at silver-throated eels'.

—From "John Keats," by AMY LOWELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE OLD RED BRICK COURTHOUSE AT WISCASSET, MAINE: *A Charcoal Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

ONE of Maine's most cherished buildings is this courthouse of red brick at Wiscasset, a dignified example of late Colonial Georgian architecture. Although the edifice is nearly as old as the state itself, having been completed in 1824, just four years after Maine was admitted to the United States, it houses records that are older; for some of them antedate the courthouse by nearly two hundred years and are concerned with the very founding of English civilization in New England.

If you visit the Wiscasset courthouse, and in particular the registry of deeds, you will have an opportunity of examining the oldest recorded deeds in the country. There is nothing to distinguish the little room where the deeds are kept. Shelves line the walls from floor to ceiling, and the volumes of real estate transactions number into the hundreds; but anticipation runs high as you select Volume One from the topmost shelf.

Although similar in outward appearance to its multitudinous neighbors, the heavy yellowed pages of Volume One, with their stiffly yet beautifully formed characters in faded brown ink, are far different from the typed sheets inserted in more recent bindings. The first book contains, by no means, a complete record of all the transactions in that area during those early days. The hiatus of a century separates the few early pages from the major portion of the document. The present registrar, an experienced antiquarian, does not know the reason for the gap.

This first book does not contain the original deeds. These, of course, went to the owners of the property mentioned; but it does contain authenticated copies as old as the original deeds.

One cannot keep from smiling at these early recordings, for they reveal the amounts and types of articles bartered for the land which we of a more secretive and more inhibited generation hesitate to include in the colorless notations of our own transactions. These deeds reveal the guilelessness of the Indian and the beginning of a prodigality that has never been equaled.

As one turns the early pages of Volume One, he finds that the classics are the eleven deeds involving conveyances of land from Indians to white settlers. The most interesting of all and one of the best Indian deeds in the country is the "Robin Hood Deed." The deed itself is a work of art embellished with Indian picture signatures, the whole a combination of the most primitive as well as the most highly advanced methods of committing thoughts to paper.

Robin Hood was another name for the Indian chief, Mowhotiwormet, being "called" in the deed "by the name of Robin Hood for diverse good causes and considerations," probably not unlike those that motivated the original beloved rascal of English literature. The land that Robin Hood or Mowhotiwormet was selling was near the present town of Dresden on a tributary of the Kennebec River. Title was delivered to Edward Bateman—from England, and John Brown—an early settler in the neighborhood of Pemaquid, who, judging from the number of other transactions in which he figured, was probably the first real estate agent of his day. According to the deed, the land changed hands "for one hogshead of Corn and thirty pumpions (pumpkins) already satisfied and paid unto me."

Other parcels of land changed ownership for such considerations as "fifty skins" or "2 hogsheads of provisions, one of Bread and one of peas, and Two Coats of Cloth" or "one Sleeve Coat and the Worth of one Skin of Bread." Much of this Indian land went to "gentlemen and merchants" from Boston.

Fascinating as these deeds are, unfortunately they do not record the endless struggles and hardships undergone by the early settlers in building a new country on the rugged terrain of New England. The buildings remaining today are not the preliminary structures, but the emanations of the final and easier years of this Colonial civilization, nobly typified by the courthouse at Wiscasset.

Cohesion

A crowd
Is like a pop-corn ball—
Blown great by heat.
Each grain
Is not itself at all
But mere conceit.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

"Just Watching"

ALL her life Agnes had been, as she herself described it, "just watching." In the days when she was a carrot-haired mite, it had been a familiar joke in the family to ask suddenly: "Agnes, what are you doing?" and hear the invariable reply: "Just watching."

Year in, year out, Agnes had never lacked things to watch. First and always, there was the wide steel-blue band of the river, with the big red buoys marking the channel down which sailed boats of all shapes and tonnage, from Atlantic liners to dingy mud-dredgers with their chain of jerking buckets. Agnes knew them all; but best she liked the dapper pleasure steamers and the stocky Irish boats, half passenger, half cargo, with their stout derricks and black-banded funnels.

Agnes watched for the seasons, too, for the days when the starlike celandines first appeared; for the rosy catkins on the poplars, and for the time when a blue tide of hyacinths swept the woods and the thick hawthorn blossom creamed the trees and drenched the air with heavy fragrance. Later came the briary smell of shell-like dog-roses and the wild sweetness of honeysuckle.

So Agnes watched the year circle, till the scarlet berries were thickly set among the glossy holly leaves and the little tinkling waterfall froze into crystal silence.

Throughout the year there were, too, many creatures for a country child to watch. The first lambs; the sheep at shearing time, when the hillside rippled with woolly fleeces and the rocks echoed to piteous bleating and the sharp yelping of sheep-dogs. The never staling pleasure of watching for the arrival of the first swallows and, later, listening to their twitter as they clung about the rough nest cups under the eaves. There were the ducks and hens—statuesque silver Bramahs and slender black Minorcas; there was the byre where the two placid cows stood swishing their tails, and the warm stable with its cobwebbed windows and stamping horses. The stable-yard itself was a place of unending entertainment, cheerful with the jingle of harness and pigeons cooing from the dovecote above the hayloft. But, on winter nights, the stable-yard was a place of mystery, lost in shadows, under the flickering light of the solitary gas lamp; and the world outside was a black void in which a child must run, pelting for the distant shelter of the lighted house.

So the years slipped by with always something for eager eyes to watch. Agnes is Agnes still; and sometimes to the question of another small red-haired child: "What are you doing, Granny?" comes the time-honored reply: "Just watching."

E. V. R.

ХРИСТИАНСКАЯ НАУКА ПРОТИВ СУЕВЕРИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НА ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫХ станциях и в местах общественных увеселений можно иногда увидеть аппарат, автоматически выкидывающий билетик, после того как в отверстие аппарата была брошена монета. На этом билетике бывает напечатано предсказание, основанное на, так называемых, астрологических вычислениях, касательно предстоящих в нашей жизни событий. Подобные предсказания потому только возможны, что существует верование будто звезды могут иметь на нас влияние, могут предрешать нашу судьбу и управлять нашими жизнями. Если мы рассмотрим этот вопрос более внимательно, то мы увидим, что подобная предпосылка, как впрочем предпосылки во всех суевериях, основана в конечном результате на веровании в то, что имеются разум и власть не подчиненные законам Бога, иначе говоря, предпосылка эта основана на отрицании полноты Бога, божественного Разума, или бесконечного разумения.

Христианская Наука, открытая и основанная Мэри Бэкер Эдди, опирается на понятие о всемогуществе, всеприсутствии и всеведении Бога. Христианская Наука тем самым кладет конец всем видам суеверия. Она кладет конец суеверию в силу того, что признает Бога, как единственную великую первопричину. На странице 83 книги текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мрс. Эдди пишет: "Между Христианской Наукой и всеми видами суеверия лежит непроходимая бездна, как между богачем и нищим Лазарем."

Как сказано выше, основная разница между Христианской Наукой и суеверием заключается в том, что Христианская Наука требует повиновения Первой Заповеди, в то время, как суеверие эту заповедь нарушает. В согласии с этой заповедью Христианская Наука говорит вместе с Писанием: "Слушай, Израиль: Господь, Бог наш, Господь един есть" (Второзаконие 6:4). Она также учит нас тому, что Бог есть Жизнь, Истина, Любовь, Разум, Душа, Дух, Принцип, и что человек, как это сказано в первой главе Бытия, создан по Его образу и подобию. Согласно Христианской Науке мы здесь имеем основные положения в Науке бытия. Если мы хотим правильно рассуждать в каком бы то ни было вопросе,—Бог должен быть исходной точкой нашего рассуждения. "Христоподобное понимание научного бытия и божественного целения заключает в себе совершенный Принцип и совершенную идею, —совершенного Бога и совершенного человека,— как исходную точку для рассуждений и доказательств" (Science and Health стр. 259).

Понимание этого основного факта способствует установлению более здравого отношения к жизни, освобожденного от раздвоений, идиосинкразий и суеверий плотского разума. Оно также делает нас способными различать реальное от нереального, подлинное от поддельного.

Как уже было сказано, Христианская Наука признает одну лишь великую первопричину—бесконечный божественный Разум. Необходимо не упускать этого из виду, когда нам приходится иметь дело с притязаниями смертного разума, включая сюда и суеверия. Всякое явление может быть об'яснено просто, логично и исчерпывающим образом, когда известна причина этого явления. Например, такое явление, как затмение солнца способно наполнить ужасом и страхом невежественного человека и породить в нем какое нибудь суеверие. Но для человека знакомого с звездной системой и сведущего в астрономии затмение солнца—явление вполне естественное.

В Библии, особенно в Ветхом Завете, нередко упоминается о предсказателях, гадателях и волшебниках. Все, что они делали непременно имело подоплекой какое нибудь человеческое верование, а не Истину. И правда, суеверие никогда не выходит за пределы человеческих верований. Суеверие держится на невежестве,—на незнании о том, что человек, как чадо Божие, как Его вечное и бесконечное отражение, имеет жизнь бестелесную и духовную. Познание истины бытия освобождает нас от невежества и от всех суеверных верований.

При свете Христианской Науки мы видим, что нет ничего сверхестественного в великих делах Иисуса—в исцелении больных, в исправлении грешников и в воскресении мертвых. Они только кажутся сверхестественными для непросвещенных умов, которые не находят им об'яснений, не зная истины бытия. Иисус знал, "что Наука бытия достижима не только по ту сторону, в так называемом Раю, но достижима уже здесь и сейчас" (тамже стр. 285). Иисус творил свои, так называемые, чудеса, потому что знал Бога и Его вселенную. Если-же и мы, в качестве его последователей, будем понимать его заповеди и будем им повиноваться, то и для нас раскроется возможность творить дела, которые он нам велел творить.

Павел, в своей речи среди ареопага упрекнул Афинян в суеверии: "Афиняне, по всему вижу я, что вы как-бы особенно суеверны" (Этот текст переведен на русский язык из Английской Библии, Деяния 17:22). Он назвал их "суеверными," потому что они поклонялись "НЕВЕДОМОМУ БОГУ." Затем он им раскрыл природу истинного Бога. Суеверие процветает там, где неизвестна истинная природа Бога, и оно исчезает, когда постигнут вечный, самодовлеющий и бесконечный характер Божества.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науке на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Christian Science versus Superstition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN RAILWAY stations and public places of amusement one may find certain automatic slot machines which, upon the insertion of a coin, release a ticket. On this ticket is printed a prediction concerning the events of one's life, based on certain so-called astrological calculations. These predictions are based on the belief that the stars have the power to affect, determine, or govern, the lives of men. Looking deeper into this question, we find that this assumption, as in all other forms of superstition, is, in point of fact, based on the belief in an intelligence and power not subject to the laws of God; on a denial of the allness of God, the divine Mind or infinite intelligence.

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, resting as it does on the omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of God, does away with all forms of superstition. It does away with them on the strength of its acceptance of God as the one great cause. On page 83 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "Between Christian Science and all forms of superstition a great gulf is fixed, as impassable as that between Dives and Lazarus."

A fundamental difference between Christian Science and superstition, as indicated above, is that Christian Science demands obedience to the First Commandment, while superstition breaks it. In conformity with this commandment, Christian Science says with the Scriptures, "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord" (Deuteronomy 6:4). It also teaches that God is Life, Truth, Love, Mind, Soul, Spirit, Principle, and that man, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, is created in His image and likeness. These are, according to Christian Science, fundamental facts in the Science of being. And if we would reason correctly about anything, God must be our starting point. "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 259).

An understanding of this fundamental truth is conducive to a sane outlook on life, an outlook freed from the ambiguities, idiosyncrasies, and superstitions of the carnal mind. It enables one to discriminate between what is real and what is unreal, between the genuine and the spurious.

As already stated, Christian Science recognizes only one great cause, the infinite divine Mind. It is necessary to remember this when dealing with the claims of mortal mind, including that of superstition. An effect can be explained simply, logically, and satisfactorily, when the cause is known. An eclipse of the sun, for instance, may fill an ignorant person with fear and apprehension and give rise to some superstitious belief; whereas, to one more enlightened, one familiar with the movement of the stars and conversant with astronomy, a solar eclipse will represent a natural phenomenon.

In the Bible, especially the Old Testament, we find many references to soothsayers, wizards, sorcerers; and invariably their work was based on human belief and not on Truth. In fact, superstition never goes beyond the boundary of human belief. It rests on ignorance of man's incorporeal, spiritual existence as the child of God, as His infinite, eternal reflection. Knowledge of the truth of being frees one from this ignorance and from all superstitious beliefs.

Jesus' mighty works—healing the sick, reforming the sinner, raising the dead—looked at in the light of Christian Science, were in no wise miraculous. They seem so only to the unenlightened thought which is unable to explain them on the basis of the truth of being. Jesus knew that the "Science of being obtains not alone hereafter in what men call Paradise, but here and now" (*ibid.*, p. 285). It was through the knowledge of God and His creation that he wrought his so-called miracles; and if we, as his followers, understand and obey his precepts, the way will open for us to perform the works he said we should do.

Paul, on Mars Hill, accused the Athenians of being "superstitious." "Ye men of Athens," he said (Acts 17:22), "I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." He called them "superstitious" because they worshiped an "UNKNOWN GOD." He then revealed to them the nature of the true God. Superstition flourishes where there is lacking an understanding of the true nature of God, while it disappears through an understanding of His eternality, all-inclusiveness, and infinitude.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

On Dusting Out a Childhood Bookcase

TODAY I dusted all the shelves
And dipped in every book.
They had so long been by themselves,
I felt their welcoming look.
And when I put them all in place,
Nor pushed them back too far,
Each said with shining dusted face;
"We hold the thoughts you are."

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1937

Law Is Urged To Bar Hiring Only Youthful

Bay State Survey Finds Discrimination Among Many Employers

Fines Proposed

Report Charges 50 P. C. of Jobless Over 45 Can't Get Work

The plight of Massachusetts unemployed workers over 45 years of age is so serious that nearly 50 per cent cannot obtain work, the report of a two-year survey by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries disclosed today.

The findings were presented before the legislative committee on labor and industries in connection with the department's bill to prohibit discrimination in industry aganst persons over 45 years of age.

The proposed legislation declares it "to be against public policy to dismiss from employment any person, or to refuse to employ him, because he is 45 or over." It provides a $50 to $200 fine for any employer who discharges or refuses to hire a person because he or she is 45 years of age or over.

Legality Challenged

The constitutionality of the proposed law was challenged at the hearing by George L. Barnes, legislative agent of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

His argument was based upon two State Supreme Court rulings that employers had the right to hire and discharge any person with or without reasons. Thus he indicated passage of the proposed measure would immediately be subjected to a court case to test its constitutionality

Roswell F. Phelps, director of the division of statistics of the Labor Department, who conducted the survey, told the labor and industries committee that 50 per cent of the firms employing 10 or more persons in Massachusetts "discriminated intentionally or unintentionally" against persons over 45.

The report revealed that of 3781 firms reporting to the department, 310 had no male employees over 45 and 1283 had no female employees of that age or over. During a 22-month period, 968 firms, or 40 per cent of all firms reporting the hiring of help, hired no man over 45. In the case of women workers, 1277 employers, or 60 per cent, reported they had hired no woman over 45.

Want Report Printed

The legislation heard today was filed by the labor and industries department, headed by James T. Moriarity, as commissioner, after the survey had been completed. The report has not yet been published. It is hoped by the department that the Legislature will make it a public document, thus speeding its printing. Should it be printed as part of the department's annual report, its publication will be too late to help in the present legislative drive to prohibit discriminatory practices.

Similar legislation has been filed in Pennsylvania, according to Mr. Phelps. No other state, however, he added, has ever made such an exhaustive study of the problem.

Hidden in the report was a startling fact that 53 per cent of men on relief in Massachusetts are 45 or over. To relief officials, puzzled because relief loads are remaining practically constant while employment is increasing gradually, this may be a partial answer, the report said.

The legislation proposed by the department would force industry to do what President Roosevelt has asked them to do, that is readjust their policies to take care of a proportionate number of persons 45 or over.

The survey was conducted as the result of a legislative resolve passed in 1935 asking the department to make a thorough study of the subject.

Mr. Phelps declared today there

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Friday probably with light rain or snow; lowest temperature tonight near 20 degrees; moderate northeasterly shifting to southeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow late tonight and Friday; rising temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy probably followed by snow or rain tonight and Friday. Rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds tonight shifting to southeast and south Friday; weather becoming overcast, followed by rain over the south, and snow or rain over the north portion late tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	14	Minneapolis	2	0
Bermuda	52	48	New Orleans	52	52
Chicago	28	28	New York	16	14
Denver	26	24	Norfolk	30	28
Helena	16	8	Philadelphia	20	20
Jacksonville	54	52	St. Louis	16	16
Kansas City	10	10	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	32	28
Miami	68	68			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Feb. 4.
B—Minimum, Feb. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:36 p. m.; height 7.5 feet.
Friday, 9:15 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 5:31 P. M.

Wide World

One of the First Girls to Arrive for the Carnival at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Miss Ruth Hardy of New York City and Vincent Tureamo of Brooklyn, Her Escort at the Carnival

Wriston Sees Democracy Rise After Dictator

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4 (AP)—In his first address before the student body assembled in special convocation, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, today lashed out at dictatorship and predicted the world-wide triumph of democracy.

"If freedom is trampled, if Mussolini scorns . . . liberty, Mussolini will die, and liberty will come again to bless the lives of men," declared the former president of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., who yesterday was installed as Brown's eleventh president.

"All the dynasties of history, all the momentum of experience, will not be thwarted by one man. Canute told the sea to part; Mrs. Parkington took her broom and swept the tide back and Canute and Mrs. Parkington succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. Today is Mussolini's day, but tomorrow, and endless tomorrows, will be the day of freedom and of liberty and of democracy."

"For four fifths of the world today freedom has been trampled; conquest is restored to the old pattern in the world," he said. "Ethiopia is under the iron heel of a proud conqueror; China is the helpless prey of Japan, and conquest, which has been abolished, outlawed, is back in the normal practice and status, boldly and freely.

"And as for individuals, their own totalitarian status is under the direction of dictators; freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, freedom of birth being trampled upon. Freedom of the press has disappeared. Freedom of the ballot has become a farce. The world is at the mercy of an incident. The Kellogg-Briand pact outlawed war as an instrument of national policy. It is a ghastly farce."

Asserting that the "worst loss of all, the worst defeat, is the loss of faith in the future," Dr. Wriston called for a new point of view based on faith and the ethics of democracy.

Everything Set For Dartmouth Winter Carnival

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 4—The 27th annual winter carnival of the Dartmouth Outing Club will begin tomorrow with the influx of fair guests from various colleges and girls from home.

Tomorrow evening the snow-covered slopes of the Dartmouth golf course will be the scene of the spectacular outdoor pageant. At the height of these festivities a group of picked Dartmouth skiers along with those from abroad, all bedecked in their college colors, will descend from the hills to the brightly lighted scene of activities. The pageant will be played before a setting of ice and snow sculpture.

Many Dartmouth students will await the verdict of the committee selecting the queen of the carnival to take over the throne first occupied by Grantland Rice's daughter and last year by the daughter of Dartmouth's president, Ernest Martin Hopkins. Just whose guest will be honored awaits the decision of the judges.

On both Friday and Saturday evenings concerts and plays are planned. Fraternity house parties will be the social highlights of the two-day carnival.

Entries in the sporting events include 57 skiers from 10 American, Canadian and European colleges. The institutions represented include Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, Maine, McGill, Montreal, New Hampshire, Yale, Universities of Zurich and Norwich.

Two of Europe's foremost ski jumpers, Sigmund Rudd and Sverre Kolterud, will give an exhibition of ski jumping. Ruud is a former holder of the world's record for the longest standing jump. Kolterud is a several times winner of both the King's cup and the Ladies' cup.

In the skating events there will be teams from the Boston Olympic Club, Cornell, Norwich University and Dartmouth College. All participants in the sporting events have come here by invitation, having been selected on their records.

War on 'Bookies' Opens in N. H.; Nashua Police Chief Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 4—State officials have struck the first big blow at the "bookie" situation in New Hampshire. The Nashua Police Commission has suspended Chief of Police Irving F. Goodwin on the basis of the preliminary findings of Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney, who has been investigating the Nashua Police Department.

In the report, Attorney General Cheney says:

"Bookie establishments have conducted illegal betting in this city during the past three years so openly and notoriously as to become public knowledge. Police action to suppress them has been ineffective. Leaders in the bookie racket have not been prosecuted. Their operations have not been seriously interrupted by police action.

"The prevalance of bookies in this city and the ease with which they have conducted their operations in definance of the law and without apparent fear of the police, has lessened public confidence in the department without which it cannot properly function. It has created a situation here that substantially contributed to the defalcation of Milton J. Christian, a former assistant treasurer of the Nashua Trust Company, arrested on charges of using the bank's funds. His bets were made through Nashua bookies with as little effort as in the purchase of ordinary merchandise.

"The bookies, through their agents, have worked their way about the city and, like leeches, they have bled from people who can least afford to lose it. Their taking of bets upon the streets of Nashua has been known to the police. The racket cannot be beaten by their victims, but it can and should be suppressed by the police."

The Attorney General stated that he had evidence to show that in August, 1936, the organization of John J. Sullivan, who, he said, was the leading "bookie" in Nashua, had advance information that bookie raids were to be made and that arrangements were made for a man to come from Lowell to "take the rap" in a raid on "Jake" Sullivan's poolroom at 78 West Pearl Street.

More than an hour before the planned raids took place, according to the Attorney General's evidence, "Jake" Sullivan arranged for bail for the men about to be arrested.

Boston Protest Against Port of N. Y. Is Upheld

Boston News Today

Free Handling Service to End

The single stroke needed to put New England railroads back on their feet again was the way in which Boston Port Authorities characterized the Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling today outlawing competitive "free handling services" engaged in by the Port of New York since the World War.

Not to be drawn into a conflict of unfair competitive practices, the shippers of Boston have steadfastly refused to, in their words, "stoop to New York levels," demanding instead that New York be compelled to halt its free handling of shipments aimed to steal business away from other Atlantic ports.

What the ruling will mean to Boston is illustrated in the handling costs for a single small shipment of 1000 bags of cocoa beans.

In Boston it would cost $260 to truck these bags into the warehouse or $60 to get them onto the siding and into the warehouse from the rails. Storage is extra. In New York these handling charges are free. On an average 25,000-bag shipment the saving to shippers in New York ranges from $1500 to $4300. Boston contended that these services should be paid for. The I. C. C. now agrees and so warns New York railroads.

The I. C. C. ruling was made only after exhaustive surveys, dating back to the years immediately following the World War and apparently ending in 1933 when the commission ruled against the free service policy. At that time, New York railroads appealed the I. C. C. ruling. Today's decision dismisses the appeal and sets the Port of Boston in order for a marked advance in business.

New Rule Speeds Up Ship Landings

Delays to incoming passenger ships, while port officials grant a clean bill of health, are to cease at Boston on Feb. 15, shattering an age-old custom by substituting "radio pratique" for the "personal touch" of a visit to each ship and inspection of passengers.

From time immemorial ships coming from other countries have been required to drop anchor at quarantine, at the entrance to the harbor, while a little yellow flag was run up in the rigging. A speedy small boat would draw alongside, uniformed officials of the Public Health Service, go aboard and take possession of the ship. Their word is law. None can board the vessel till these men release the ship, issue a clean bill of health. Meantime, United States Customs and Immigration officials, ship news men, friends of passengers, shiver on deck of the small boarding boat or are huddled in the small enclosure just inside the big entrance port of the incoming liner till pratique is granted.

New York was granted permission to allow ships to proceed at once to their piers, when the officers, previous to arrival, contacted the port officials, assured them that "all's well" aboard and requesting "radio pratique." But it was purely an "experiment," the announcement said, this letting down of the bars. Boston asked for permission to conduct similar experiments, especially on passenger liners making Boston a port of call, stopping an hour or two, and hurrying on to New York. The application was denied.

But Frank S. Davis of Maritime Association fame and admitted wielder of the big stick when it comes to defending Boston's port, journeyed down to Washington, took the issue up with the proper authorities, secured permission for Boston to share the experiment. Last year the port of Boston was patronized by 52,293 passengers coming in from overseas, the West Indies and Canadian ports.

Wool Piling Up On the State Pier

Wool is today cluttering up Commonwealth Pier despite efforts of customs officials, the Commissioner of Public Works and steamship men to keep the big terminal clear enough to handle future receipts.

About a month ago the motorship Thermopolae brought 31,000 bales of wool to Commonwealth Pier, a record cargo for this port. Several hundred bales of this wool are still on the pier, with other wools brought on subsequent arrivals.

Community Fund Up to $2,785,000

Stuart C. Rand, chairman of the Industry and Finance Division, in speaking to the workers in it, declared: "When your group reports 100 per cent of its quota raised, it is well on its way, but not yet over the top."

With the increased needs for flood relief, he continued, the real goal is now a heavy over-subscription of the minimum $4,160,000 set for the end of the campaign next Tuesday.

The total raised so far in Greater Boston's 1937 Community Fund Campaign is now $2,785,000, it was estimated this morning by Robert Cutler, general chairman.

The percentages of their quotas already achieved by the four major divisions of the campaign were given as follows: Special Gifts, 87.9 per cent; Metropolitan—districts outside of Boston proper—80.1 per cent; Districts—Boston proper—77.9 per cent; and Industry and Finance, 65 per cent.

"We set this conservative and attainable goal as a mark to overshoot," he said, "for the actual needs of our agencies that serve the sick, the needy and unfortunate really exceed this sum."

The next audited report of the progress of the campaign will be given at the luncheon tomorrow in the Boston City Club.

Anti-Vaccination Measure Is Urged

Legislation which would repeal the present compulsory vaccination law and permit only voluntary vaccination or inoculation is being urged before the Legislature. The bill is signed by John C. Codman, former treasurer of the Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination, and Mrs. A. A. Lawson, acting chairman. This measure is endorsed by the Committee for Medical Freedom, which was formerly known as the Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination, with headquarters at 11 Beacon street, Boston.

The proposed law includes:

First—No person shall be required to submit to any form of vaccination or inoculation as a condition precedent to admission to any public institution of learning, nor to the exercise of any right, performance of any duty, or enjoyment of any privilege.

Second—Any doctor, nurse or other person who vaccinates or inoculates a child or an adult under guardianship without the written consent of parent or guardian of said child or adult, shall be subject to a fine of $100 or imprisonment for a year or both.

Third—No certificate of vaccination or inoculation or of non-vaccination or non-inoculation shall be required of any child as a condition precedent to entering any public institution of learning, nor to the exercise of any right, performance of any duty, or enjoyment of any privilege.

All acts inconsistent herewith are to be hereby repealed.

Mansfield Calls Talk 'Mere Gossip'

"Mere gossip," said Mayor Mansfield today when asked to comment on the report that Governor Hurley would appoint him to succeed an associate justice of the Supreme Court bench in March. The Governor himself refused to make any statement concerning the report.

"I do not know anything about the story that appeared in the morning papers about the Supreme Court appointment," declared the Mayor in a statement today. "The matter has never been mentioned to me. I have never been approached on the subject by the Governor, his secretaries, or any one else representing him. As far as I know it is all mere gossip. I haven't even heard about any judge resigning."

For several weeks a rumor has been widely circulated, both at the City Hall and the State House, that Judge John C. Crosby of Pittsfield would resign and that the Governor would appoint Mayor Mansfield to the bench.

Auto Arteries Draw People To Suburbs

City Folks Find Relief From Taxes and Find Country Air

Big Move Is On

Improved industrial conditions and high taxes in Boston were seen today as motivating a migration of home builders out of Boston and the older residential districts of the suburbs into suburban areas now reached by modern highway traffic arteries, opened within the last three to four years.

Like old settlers of pony express days, the rush of modern home seekers is directed to sites along the main avenues of transportation, that provide easy access to in-town offices from distances of 30 and more miles. While many of these 1937 settlers come from congested and tax-ridden Boston, a large proportion are also drawn from points in the suburbs left isolated by the major highway developments of the last five years.

In the North Shore districts, hundreds of home builders have found easy commuting to Boston made possible by the $16,000,000 East Boston vehicular tunnel and the North Shore radial reaching Lynn, Swampscott, Beach Bluff and Marblehead. The Concord turnpike has opened up heretofore untapped home areas in Lexington, Arlington, Lincoln and towns surrounding old Concord. The Old Colony Boulevard has sent home-builders to the South Shore, Quincy, Wollaston and Hingham looking for bargains.

Windfall for the Newtons

For a comparatively small investment in the local strip of concrete that is the Worcester Turnpike, penetrating into Boston from points west and south, the Newtons, stretching along this great road from Brookline to Wellesley, are reaping heavy dividends in taxes on new properties and in an ever-increasing population of wage-earners who can pay from $8000 to $25,000 and more for their homes.

Taking Newton as typical of a public trend to settle within easy striking distance of the major avenues of automobile transportation, the Department of Labor and Industries observed what appeared to be a new city rising on the east side of the Worcester pike passing through Newton Highlands.

Three years ago, much of that territory was a wilderness of oak trees, topped by a crest of rocks that is now the modernized Highland district. "Just history repeating itself," observed one keen real estate man who was first to see the "development" possibilities of this district wrought by the building of the turnpike. He held recollections of the day when road connections were about all that linked communities in the past, when to be off the main trail or highway was to be isolated from all that was going on in the busy world that clung to the main routes.

Roads Grow in Importance

Today, the commuter is as dependent upon roads as ever, if not more so, as a result of the automobile. Give him an open highway penetrating close to his office and that highway will become his back door yard, if he can see his way clear to buying a home. During the last three years, more than 1000 families have proved that point by migrating into the Newtons to spend nearly $10,000,000 for homes, most of them close to the new turnpike.

There are seven large new home developments or colonies springing up within an area of four square miles close to the pike in Newton

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Child Labor Ban By U.S. Amendment Opposed by Hurley

Governor Ignores Roosevelt's Plea

By virtue of his outspoken opposition to the federal child labor amendment, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today found himself lined up against two powerful political factions.

President Roosevelt urged his support of the amendment in a personal letter two weeks ago.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor solicited his approval many times since his inauguration a month ago.

It was recalled at the State House today that during the last gubernatorial campaign, the labor federation refrained from passing on the Governor's candidacy because he had no labor record.

Governor Says Proposal Gives Congress Too Much Power

Sees Threat To Education

Opposition to Stand From Union Groups Is Certain

Gov. Charles F. Hurley opposes enactment by Massachusetts of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

He stated his position for the first time since he became Governor today in a letter to President Roosevelt. He held the amendment would grant dangerous powers to Congress, an objection which has been raised here many time before, particularly by William Cardinal O'Connell, Massachusetts Roman Catholic prelate.

The Governor's letter was in answer to President Roosevelt's appeal three weeks ago to the governors of 21 states for speedy ratification of the amendment, which at that time needed action by 12 additional states to give Congress control over the labor of persons up to 18 years of age. Since the President's message two states, Kentucky and Nebraska, have ratified the amendment bringing the total favoring states to 26.

Faces Labor Opposition

The Massachusetts Governor courted immediate opposition from the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor which has stanchly supported the amendment.

The Governor contended "the powers which would confer on Congress are far too great and extensive without those necessary restrictions which would prevent abuse." The powers, he pointed out, are contained in the very provisions of the amendment which provide that "Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age."

"These words," the Governor wrote, "contain a staggering grant of power. They would confer on Congress the right to legislate not only for children but for adolescents as well, in almost every department of human activity. Nearly one third of our population, themselves without suffrage, would be in constant jeopardy of a direct and despotic control by the Federal Government. Whatever work they do in the home and on the farm, within as well as outside the family, with or without compensation, would be under the absolute jurisdiction of any bureaucracy set up to administer the amendment."

Threat to Education

"Education," he warned, "might conceivably fall within the scope of their authority, since 'labor' means any mental or physical exertion. The instruction of our youth could thus be taken from the family and the state, where it is now properly lodged, and entrusted to an impersonal body in Washington, blind perchance to the inalienable rights of local governments.

"It is not too fantastic to visualize, as a result of such autocracy, compulsory military training, involuntary work on public projects, forced attendance in concentration camps, restriction of religious education and similar actualities inimical to the welfare of our youth and repugnant to the traditions of youth."

The Governor's letter comes shortly before the Child Labor Amendment will be heard by the legislative committee on constitutional law on Feb. 17. It is expected at that time the labor federation will attempt to refute the arguments of the Governor, who also warned that under the amendment the Federal Government might operate in such fields as juvenile delinquency or of psychoanalytic experimentation.

The claims of proponents that Congress will never take advantage of the sweeping authority afforded it, the Governor replied:

"Why delegate a dangerous and objectionable power in the hope that it will never be used? Moreover, we cannot guarantee the policies of future Congresses any more than we can predict the legal interpretations of future Supreme Courts. Experience has shown that legislative and judicial bodies sometimes tend to exercise all the prerogatives they possess."

Doubts Need for Action

The Governor raises a doubt that there is now need for congressional action on child labor.

"Forty-seven states now forbid factory employment of children under 14. Forty-four states prohibit night work of children under 16. Thirty-six states restrict employment of minors to eight hours a day."

In this argument the Governor comes into direct conflict with the President, who claims an immediate need of ratification so that standards may be uniform.

Governor Hurley questioned the constitutionality of adopting the present amendment after a 13-year lapse and with conflicting votes in several states.

As for the Massachusetts attitude on the amendment he pointed to a 1924 referendum vote in which the people piled up a 456,102 vote majority against the amendment, a nearly four-to?one plurality.

British Type Trade Disputes Law Is Sought

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4—Labor and industry jockeyed for position this week in bills introduced in the Connecticut General Assembly.

On one hand, labor representatives laid before the legislators a proposed declaration of rights that would bar any police authority from obstructing picketing, parading, the holding of outdoor meetings and the circulation of literature in strikes.

On the other, the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, voice of organized industry, wrote for consideration of the legislators a Trade Disputes Bill, outlawing the sympathetic strike and the general strike in this State.

Labor also submitted a sheaf of bills extending the benefits of the State's new Unemployment Compensation Act, providing larger allowances in its old-age assistance program, extending compensation benefits for injuries and establishing a state fund to provide compensation insurance. For good measure, labor proposed the legalization of hard liquor in taverns, which are now confined to beer and a law keeping women out of them.

Strongest move yet made in Connecticut to control strikes, the Manufacturers Association's bill is modeled on the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, adopted after the British general strike of 1927.

E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers Association, in a statement explaining the bill, declared that "its applicability to Connecticut will be easily recognized and the necessity for the passage of such an act is evident to anyone who is conversant with the difficulties which have arisen in other less fortunate states."

His allusion was to the "sit-down" strikes of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the bill would handicap strike tactics such as those of the C. I. O. by outlawing the sympathetic strike.

Any strike, says the proposed measure, "is illegal if it (1) has any other object than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged; and (2) is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the state government or any political subdivision, either directly or indirectly or by inflicting injury or hardship upon the community."

Harvard Scholarship Plan Endorsed by N. E. Colleges

By the Associated Press

Many New England colleges, a survey disclosed today, endorse Harvard University's national scholarships plan and would themselves make use of similar methods if only they had the money.

Under Harvard's plan students of exceptional promise, are assured at the outset of their college career of scholarships that will carry them through their courses.

Dean Alfred C. Hanford reported to James Bryant Conant, president of the university, yesterday that the results of two years of experimentation had confirmed the soundness of saving "the exceptionally brilliant student from working his way through college."

Approval of the system, interspersed with reports of emulation, came from Arthur A. Hauck at the University of Maine, Henry M. Wriston at Brown University, Raplh Earle at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Clifton D. Gray at Bates College, and officials at Colby and Bowdoin Colleges and Boston University.

In Northampton, William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College with its 2000 women students, asserted that smaller colleges must back the theory of the plan while carrying it out so far as funds permitted.

The survey revealed that New England, nursery of education under the stern administration of Puritan forbears and sometimes accused during the twentieth century of relaxing the high standards set by this tradition, still was jealous for her sons and daughters.

Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, termed the Harvard plan a "wonderfully generous idea for high scholastic men who need financial aid." Dr. Earle declared "it is what we are working toward all the time."

Brown's newly inducted president, Dr. Wriston, revealed that he had discussed Harvard's plan with Dr. Conant only last Saturday when both found themselves aboard the same train. "I think it is fine," Dr. Wriston commented, "If you can afford it."

Dr. Atwood indicated only lack of sufficient endowment prevented Clark's following in Harvard's footsteps and a similar feeling was echoed by Dr. Earle.

Dr. Hauck drew attention to the University of Maine's system whereby "exceptionally gifted students" were aided "by scholarships, although our funds for this purpose are limited."

Bowdoin College officials pointed to the college policy of awarding all scholarships on a scholastic basis so that brilliant students in need were always assured of support—"the higher the rank the larger the scholarship."

From the University of Vermont came word that lack of funds prevented attention to a program designed to furnish special aid to the gifted student.

Yale officials said they had no such system as the national scholarships plan yet in effect.

Many college officials revealed they had also given serious thought to the problem of admitting only those students who showed they were well qualified to profit from a college course.

Dr. Earle pointed out, "we are limited to 600 and the records of these students in the secondary schools is far more important to us than the marks they receive on their entrance examination. More and more colleges are following along these lines. We abandoned the old system some time ago."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson, Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Stowaway." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Our Relations," with Laurel and Hardy. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. Also "Kelly the Second," with Patsy Kelly.

TREMONT—"3 Wise Guys," with Betty Furness and Robert Young. 10:02 a. m., 12:23, 2:11, 5:00, 8:30. Also "M'Liss," with Ann Shirley and John Beal. 9:56, 11:17 a. m., 1:34, 4:45, 7:13, 10:01.

METROPOLITAN—"Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Stage: Belle Baker, Stepin Fetchit; also dancing Rhythmettes.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Bulldog Drummond Escapes," with Ray Milland and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:40, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1:55, 4:50, 7:25, 10:30. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Sweden Travel." "Our Gang." "New Shoes." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Gold Mania." latest newsreels and other shorts.

MEMORIAL — "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 10:20 a. m., 12:30, 2:32, 4:34, 6:36, 8:35. Preview at 10 p. m. of "The Plough and the Stars," featuring Barbara Stanwyck, Barry Fitzgerald, Denis O'Dea, Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields and F. J. McCormick.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

BOSTON—"Join the Marines," with Paul Kelly, June Travis and Purnell Pratt. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Leon Errol in "Hollywood Models of 1937." Also Louise Beavers.

MODERN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 9:30 a. m., 12:22, 3:24, 6:26, 9:28. Also "Case of the Black Cat," with Ricardo Cortez and June Travis. 11:10 a. m., 2:12, 5:14, 8:16. Tomorrow: "One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 1:55, 5, 8:10. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:45, 10.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Czinner. 2:10, 4:35, 7, 9:25. "What the Parrot Said." 1:35, 4, 6:30, 8:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:29 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

UNIVERSITY—"Banjo on My Knee." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

EXETER — "Adventures in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea. 3:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Old Hutch," with Wallace Beery. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Jack and the Beanstalk," and "Pagliacci," presented by the Federal Music Project. Directed by Isaac van Grove. 8:15.

FAINE HALL (Cambridge)—Second concert of the Mozart series of chamber music given by the Chardon String Quartet. 8:30.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—June Graham, mezzo soprano; Paul Allen, pianist. Julia de Wolf Addison on "Illuminated Manuscripts." 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Maude Ernestine Safford on "Mary Todd Lincoln." Monodrama. 40 Beacon Street. 8.

Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Serge Prokofeff, soloist. 2:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Print Exhibition" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

MONTHLY MUSICALE—Presented by Crescendo Club. Public invited. 1 Arlington Street. 11.

CURRENT EVENTS LECTURE—Bunice Harriet Avery on "Interpretations of World Affairs." For the benefit of the Children's Hospital. Hotel Statler. 10:45.

Law Is Urged To Bar Hiring Only Youthful

(Continued from Page 9)

appeared to be "little or no disposition generally to dismiss people because they were over 45. But once out of a job, few men or women over 45 can get back because business men do not want to take on other employers' elderly people."

The department's figures show that unemployed men over 45 stand a 1 to 2½ chance of receiving work, while women stand only a 1 to 4 chance, in comparison to the ratio of persons over 45 to the actual number of employable persons in the State.

In the survey the department pointed out that six chain store systems in hiring 1600 new men during the 22-month period covered by the survey, took on only 54 men over 45. Seven insurance companies, hiring 1037 new men, put on only 10 over 45, one thirtieth of what the department determined to be a fair proportion.

Of 962 manufacturing companies employing in all nearly 400,000 persons, 223 discriminated against men over 45, chiefly in the hiring of new help, the inquiry showed. A similar trend was revealed by 119 non-manufacturing companies, such as stores, hotels, laundries and insurance companies.

Causes of Discrimination

As to causes of discrimination, public hearings held throughout the state brought assertions from workers that younger men were taught to operate new machinery, could better operate other machinery that had been speeded up and the assertion that some companies required rigid physical examinations.

The statistical study went into only three specific causes. Two of these—private old-age pension systems and workmen's compensation insurance—gave no definite indication of causing discrimination against men past middle age.

The third, however—group insurance—appeared to work against the rehiring of old employees and against the hiring of new employees over 45, the department reported.

Railway Exceptions

Street and steam railways were an exception in the large number of elderly employees. Nearly two thirds of these employees were over 45.

One company, far from discriminating, sought to reflect in its employment the percentage of elderly employees in the community.

Age discrimination against women started earlier and was more pronounced than among men, it was reported. Most manufacturers of cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, and foundry and machine shop products employed a nearly normal proportion of persons over 45. In each group, however, there were notable exceptions.

Four large manufacturers of cotton goods, for example, in hiring 688 new men, included in that number only 30 over 45. Nine large cotton-goods factories, putting on 842 new women workers, included only nine over 45.

Ten large manufacturers of electrical machinery and apparatus, in hiring 1553 new men, included only 40 over 45.

A large proportion of manufacturers of men's furnishings, men's and women's clothes, were substandard in the number of persons over 45 who were employed or newly hired.

Mr. Cityman Is Deserting His Heated Apartment

By a staff photographer

Types of Houses That Keep Costs Down

Top—Modernistic Style, Crabtree Road, Squantum
Bottom—French Type Home Newton Highlands

Top—This Combines Many of the Cape Cod, Garrison and Plymouth Colonial Types
Bottom—Recreation Room, Oak Hill Village in the Newtons

City Folk Open Frontiers On Great New Auto Roads

(Continued from Page 9)

Highlands, Oak Hill Village and Newton Center. One development realtor has purchased 150 acres upon which homes are springing up at the rate of almost one every two weeks. So far the modernistic trend in home building has not struck this particular district of heavy oak tree growth which lends itself very well to traditional New England type homes, the Cape Cod, colonial, Garrison and Plymouth cottage.

One development accentuates the trend toward small home construction, these homes containing everything that one would ordinarily find in the large expensive home, only on a smaller scale.

No Task Seems Too Great

Imagine the task, for instance, of getting a circular staircase in a small home. Yet that has been accomplished by some ingenious planning in one of these small type houses. The staircase typifies the ends to which builders will go to give to the small home buyer at moderate costs a house with an expensive atmosphere.

Another development runs exclusively to old New England type homes, reproductions that often vary from but sometimes cling strictly to the pure colonial design.

In the last year, 200 homes have gone up in the seven developments. In three years, nearly 350 new homes have transformed this district from a forest into a thriving residential community that today demands a nine-room $210,000 schoolhouse to be opened next September.

The architectural design of the new building is similar to the Harvard buildings along the Charles river and in strict keeping with the colonial atmosphere of the Newton countryside. The building will contain playrooms in the basement and an Oak Hill branch library.

Although $4,000,000 of the $18,000,000 spent in Massachusetts last year on new homes was expended in the Newtons a healthy throb of steam shovels and clack of hammers are heard all along the turnpike route through Wellesley and Framingham, reaching into Dover, Westwood, Needham and other points south of the pike, tapped by feeder roads connecting with the major highway artery. In these districts, also, the development idea has been pushed as the key to economy in home building.

Everywhere the modern tendency seems to be to keep the trees and natural shrubbery for the buyer to maintain or to cut down as he chooses. The old idea was to cut a swath in the forest big enough to hold the whole colony. The modern plan is to leave the trees wherever the actual construction is not interfered with, thus maintaining a rural atmosphere for communities no more than five to 20 miles out of metropolitan Boston. Also, the architectural value of trees is becoming more widely recognized. After all, the buyer can remove the trees if he does not want them, whereas it would take years to raise the trees if he did want them.

Taxes constitute the propelling power behind the migration of home buyers out of Boston into the suburbs. A house that would cost $304 for taxes in Boston would take only $208 in Newton, $272 in Brookline and $220.80 in Winchester. And to live from seven to 20 miles out of Boston today means no more than 15 minutes to half an hour of travel over up-to-date highways.

And with the highway programs planned on an ever-broadening scale, one real estate observer envisaged the day in the not too distant future when Boston would be used exclusively as a "workshop" for the man "who pays his taxes and sleeps in the suburbs."

Blackamoor Pie, Cookbook Item Seen at Harvard

For modern students accustomed to hasty meals and frequent sandwiches, there is food for thought in the early cook books now displayed in the Widener Library at Harvard. From their descriptions of sumptuous repasts centuries ago, it would appear that dining is almost a lost art today.

Back in 1500, for instance, one enthusiastic cuisine expert tells of a dinner at which huge pies were carried in. When cut, they liberated "little blackamoors," who stepped out bearing gifts of perfumed gloves for the honored guests.

One of the ancient cook books gives full details of a record-breaking feast prepared by 62 cooks. It was given in 1468 by two English statesmen to a throng of 1000 notables and their 3000 servants.

Some 6000 animals, 31,000 birds and 500 fish were cooked for the feast, and among other things served were 2000 pies, 6000 jelly dishes and 6000 custards. Specially praised were six wild bulls, 104 oxen, 400 swine, 1000 muttons, 100 dozen quails, 304 stags and 3000 pigs.

Seventeenth-century housewives had their own little tricks in "disguising" certain dishes, it appears. Included in the books are instructions on how "to make a fat lamb of a pig" and "a Virginia trout" of a pickled herring.

Contrary to the notion that salads are a modern development, the exhibit shows the seventeenth-century cooks had a full knowledge of their use and preparation. The books give plenty of advice on "the making of strange sallats and sallats for show only."

'As Goes Maine' Quip Threatened By Woman's Bill

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 4 (AP)—James A. Farley's post-election quip, "as goes Maine, so goes Vermont," had nothing to do with State Representative Florence Thurston's legislative proposal to change the state election date from September to November, she declared today.

The Bethel Democrat said economy motives alone prompted her introduction of a bill seeking a constitutional amendment that would remove the Maine election from a much-disputed "weathervane" role in national election years.

Mrs. Thurston said she considered two elections in one year "wholly unnecessary" and "create dual expense."

She labeled "a joke" the axiom "As Goes Maine, So Goes the Nation" which political adherents of both parties have used since 1840.

Virtually every legislature for more than 30 years has rejected proposals similar to Mrs. Thurston's.

Only two years ago, adherents of September elections objected to a like bill on the ground that Maine, as a vacation state, received invaluable publicity from the political attention of national election years.

History has proved the "as goes Maine" saw wrong several times.

Four Are Rescued In Ansonia Blaze

ANSONIA, Conn., Feb. 4 (AP)—A three-alarm fire destroyed the old Terry building in the heart of Ansonia early today, paralyzed one of the city's public utilities systems and caused damages expected to amount to approximately $200,000.

Community Fund

How Drive Stands Today

Fire Insurance Frauds Charged

A year of painstaking investigation by detective inspectors in the State Fire Marshal's office into a series of mysterious fires led to the arraignment of five persons today on charges of defrauding insurance companies.

Suspicions of the investigators were confirmed by the confession of an unnamed "professional torch," now in the State Prison, that he had been hired by the arrested men to set fire to their homes or business establishments.

Middlesex and Essex County grand juries have issued indictments against 20 persons in fire insurance fraud cases during the past week. Two youths were among those arrested. Insurance firms have paid thousands of dollars damage on the false claims in these and similar cases, it is said.

What's Going On In the Arts

Nor East Nor West

Yeichi Nimura, the Japanese dancer, who since his New York début five years ago has won considerable renown in Europe, made his first appearance in Boston last evening at the Repertory Theater, where he drew a large and keenly anticipative audience.

Lisan Kay, an attractive American girl, is his present partner, and with what she is given to do, serves chiefly as foil. Nor does she shine spectacularly in the two solos allotted her. The Oriental movement of "Urvasi ('India entertaining Twilight')" is plainly not her affair; the waving arms and fluttering hands of "Wind Rhythms," a pretty little tidbit out of the far "interpretive" past.

The program was of distinctly romantic tone. The duets, of boy-meets-girl-and-lingers-awhile variety, like many of the solos, are bonbons with a Japanese flavor—the Oriental legend done into neat little confections to gratify Western taste. And all presented with that regard for staging and lighting, for sumptuous costuming (by Tschiastikoff of Paris) calculated for easy audience conquest.

Nimura's technique is evidently founded on the classical ballet, tinged with inherent racial traditions and further colored with what he has found in modernism en passant. His best solos are those of most clearly native origin—the "Sword Ritual," the "Spear Episode," the "Javanesque (Monkey God)" and the "Wizart Cat," combining his studies of the Felidae with ancient myth. His most exciting technical moments are his high sustained leaps, lightly landing.

When he ventures into his idea of modern movement, his choreography is flat, angular and reiterative. Thus the duet, "Introduction to the Players," quotes but does not follow Hamlet's counsel to the actors at Elsinore. The duet, "Figures of Earth," fails to communicate the portentous message of the program note. Both amount merely to a highly stylized series of patterns without meaning. What poetry there might be in the solo "The Earth is a Drum (Gong of Destiny)" is drowned out by too audible a drum in the dancer's hands, with gong echos in the wings—a dance that might be made much of in a music hall interlude.

If there is conceptual vision behind Nimura's dances, it becomes blurred in transmission when the theater personality overshadows the artist. That personality is richly endowed with good looks and technical equipment which a larger vision would put to fuller use. M. L.

Boston Art Club

There are two exhibitors at the Boston Art Club, Emma Fordyce MacRae and Thomas S. Baker.

Miss MacRae has been seen often in exhibitions in Boston and the special qualities of style which she has cultivated are already known. Her canvases include portrayals of people, still-life and outdoor themes. All her pictures are related, bear the particular feature of her style, which is a quiet, agreeable decorative quality. She seems to subdue what might appear too bold and insistent in a color, a face, a panorama; impose a softening atmosphere, a restrained contour, a veiled surface. She is logical and she seems to co-ordinate her material in such a way that it belongs particularly in the context. Like artists who lean more toward decorative realization than to expressionistic utterance, Miss MacRae seems modest; her pictures do not exact, demand, the attention, but once they are apprehended they appeal as do finely wrought textiles, beautifully tooled leathers. This feeling is not common among contemporary artists, who too often strive for the prominent and obvious and who are unpracticed in the discipline of restraint.

Mr. Baker's pictures divide between skiing and yachting and landscapes. To gain his end he has cultivated a dispatchful style with the water color brush, washing on with a few sweeping brush strokes the expert movements of the skier. Impressionism, in one of its guises, lends itself adaptively to such picture-making, for the painted may dash down the salient points of action, the brilliant calculation of movement, without fussing about all those matters of detail, surface, form which are so bothersome to artists absorbed more orthodoxly in the use and function of paint.

D. A.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you're a woman (or a man, either, for that matter), who intends to do a bit of cruising shortly, or start forth for foreign lands that boast of snow, then you're just the one we're looking for. Because we feel you ought to know a little something about those new Polaroid glasses before you close up your suitcase. Just so you'll tuck in a pair . . . as a sort of insurance against all the dazzling light (to say nothing of glare!) that you're likely to meet up with . . . that can do such a lot toward ruining an otherwise pleasant day in the open. Now if you insist on going technical on us, and really going into the matter of Polaroid, we're all ready for you, and armed with scads of information that makes us feel downright professorish!

Polaroid Glasses Filter Your Light

First of all, Polaroid glasses are glasses in which a new principle has been applied, which controls the transmission of reflected glare. Doesn't that sound just like what you've been looking for? And can't you see their possibilities for everyday use out of doors . . . while driving, for instance. It seems that a thin section of Polaroid material is laminated between two pieces of glass; and there you have the lenses for your Polaroid glasses. Polaroid itself is a film-like material that boasts of countless needle-like, tiny crystals that are arranged parallel to each other, and through which the light rays pass. Now ordinary light vibrates in every and all directions, but when light is polarized, it vibrates in but one. These polarized rays reach the eye as brilliant light, or glare. And to eliminate all this, the lenses are adjusted so that their optical slits are at right angles to the plane of glaring light. Consequently it has a happy way of shutting it out and allowing only the restful, filtered light to reach the eyes. Ordinary so-called sunglasses simply can't do this; in fact, they can't even attempt to. Incidentally it's the colorless glare which tends practically to wash out the true colors of nature, so, though you'll not actually be looking at the world in general through "rose-colored glasses" . . . it will appear to be a bit more vivid. And, just by way of proving their point, there's a tricky gadget through which you can look and actually see the difference that you'll notice with and without these Polaroid glasses. The price is but $3.75, and you can get them at Montgomery Frost's . . . at 496 Boylston street. Right near the Hotel Brunswick. Or at their various other addresses, which we can't recall offhand; but you'll find them in the phone book.

Here's a New Gadget For Open Fireplaces

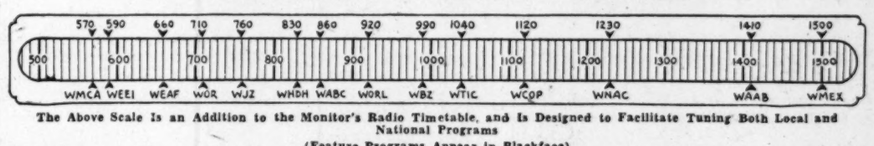
Every so often somebody comes along and invents something that'll make life easier. This time it's the Cap Cod Logger, made right down in North Attleboro, too, that scores with us in a big way. Because it means that all the business of fussing and battling with burning logs that seem to want to go everywhere but in the direction you wish, as you poke and cajole them into place, is eliminated. From what we've seen of lumberjacks (and we must admit that most of it was via the movies) we'd say that the Logger is more or less on the same principle with the gadgets they use in moving logs. And, what with its rounded prongs that are worked by means of the long handles, it just can't help but get the log you're aiming for, and hold it in place (sort of octopus fashion) as you move it about. Good looking, too. In all black iron for $3.95, or brass with wooden handles right at the top, for $4.95. At B. F. Macy's . . . along with everything else that's new and old for open fireplaces.

Up to the Minute And Momogramed Too

People who are fond of this extra-thin writing paper (such as your aunt always brings you from Paris) will want to avail themselves of the special buy at Filene's in the way of 150 single sheets of paper, coupled up with 100 envelopes . . . for $1. But here's where the special part comes in. It's all printed up with your name and address; real personal like. And the envelopes are tissue lined; in either gray or blue. It's one of those items you could order by phone, and feel sure that you'd be pleased with. J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Congressional speakers	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	"All Hands on Deck"	"Rhythm Makers" talk	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"All Hands on Deck"	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; variety	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Dinner concert	orchestra; soloist	Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew" sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Polly Moran; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa"; sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties"; chorus	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Alexander Woollcott	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Helen Traubel; orchestra	Museum of Fine Arts talk
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Jerry Cooper, baritone	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:00	**"Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;**	NBC Symphony Orchestra,	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Edgar	Symphony Orchestra, Leon
8:15	**Henry Youngman, comedian;**	Frank Black, conductor;	Bergen; St. Olaf Choir;	Barzin, conductor
8:30	**dramatic sketch; soloists;**	Betty Vandenberg; piano	Paul Lukas; Fred Ardath,	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45	**orchestra**	soloist	comedian; orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	NBC Jamboree: Roy Shield's	Lanny Ross presents Show	"Ici Paris": This Is Paris:
9:15	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	Orchestra; soloists	Boat: Sam Hearn; Helen	program from Montreal
9:30	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	America's Town Meeting:	Jepson; soloists; Modern	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	"Should the Child Labor	Choir; orchestra	Local sport program
10:00	"Your Adventure," with	Amendment Be Adopted?";	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	Local sport program
10:15	Floyd Gibbons	forum discussions	Bob Burns; Basil Rathbone;	Local sport program
10:30	Dramatized news	People's Mandate meeting:	William Frawley; Marion	Local sport program
10:45	Dramatized news	talk, Sumner Welles	Claire; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Musical Revue"
11:15	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."	Bruins-Canadiens report	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Opening of Lehar's "Fredrica"; soloists; orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:45	Isham Jones's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra		Ted Weems's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour: symphony orchestra and dramatizations; Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild sketch; Ibsen's "Enemy of Society."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Plays.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC, Relay from Dartmouth winter carnival, Hanover, N. H., by Bill Cunningham.

7:45-9 W1XAL (6.04mc), "A Scottish Evening."

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloists.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World of Poetry."

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; Fred MacMurray, master of ceremonies; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars": Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild award concert: chamber recital by members of NBC Symphony Orchestra.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia,) Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Varsity Show: variety program from Ohio State University; John Held, master of ceremonies.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Impressions: concert orchestra.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, Flood Control—A National Responsibility," Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi.

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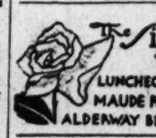

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HOLC Ejections In Maine Struck Blow by Brewster

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Dexter, Maine, Republican, told the House yesterday "not even the worst loan shark has ever resorted to such a process as is now being practiced by the Government of the United States" in foreclosing Maine homes.

Mr. Brewster protested that the Home Owners Loan Corporation, failing to follow the usual practice in foreclosures in Maine, was instituting court action to eject delinquent borrowers during the middle of the Maine winter.

"In many instances in Maine," he said, "foreclosure, which requires a year, has been commenced by the process of publication. Foreclosure by taking possession is most unusual in the State of Maine, because the mortgage then becomes accountable for the rents and profits, so that no banks, corporations, or even loan sharks in the State of Maine have ever resorted to this method except in the most extraordinary cases.

"But in the State of Maine today, in repeated instances that have been brought to my attention in the past few months, the Government, after commencing foreclosure in the usual way, while the foreclosure is still in process with several months to run, in the middle of a Maine winter, has started court procedure to eject the people from possession and throw them, literally, out into the snow and cold.

"I may say, in justice to those in authority here, that I have brought this matter to their attention, and they have assured me of most sympathetic consideration. So far as I can discover, certain individuals in Maine, who will get some fees by starting these proceedings, have advised this process, almost unprecedented in our state."

Vermont University Teams Scheduled For Seven Debates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 4—Seven debates are already on the docket for University of Vermont debating teams in the next few months, without including any of the contests to be engaged in during the annual Easter trip. Five of the seven are varsity encounters; the remaining two are for the freshman team.

The varsity will meet Clark University, Middlebury College, Upsala College of East Orange, N. J., Boston University, and Hobart College of Geneva, N. Y.

All of these debates, excepting the one with Middlebury College and possibly that with Boston University, will concern the question, "Resolved: That Congress should be empowered to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for industry." The question to be used in the Boston University contest has not as yet been decided. Against Middlebury the team will take the negative of the question, "Resolved: That territorial adjustment among nations would benefit the world."

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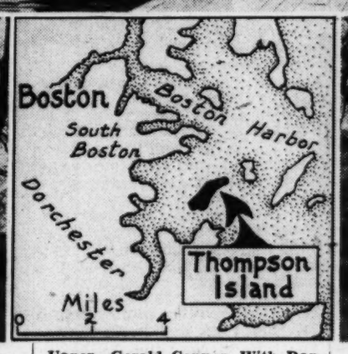
NEW YORK CITY

Little Island in Boston Harbor Has 'City' Governed by Boys

Farm and Trades School's "Cottage Row," a development that has all the features of organized government minus the politics and tax problems of the ordinary municipality

Upper—William Dodge, Whose Father Wrote "Peggy O'Neil"
Inset—Henry A. Fox, Former Chief of Boston Fire Department
Center—William D. Lorie, Valedictorian of 1937 Class, President of Class and Editor of School Paper, The Beacon
Lower—Farm and Trades School Administration Building



Upper—Gerald Connor, With Dog and Cow
Center—Pilgrim III, the School Boat
Lower—Map Showing Location of Thompson Island

Upper—William Reagan at Lathe in Carpenter Shop
Center—Clifton E. Albee Assisting a Sixth-Grade Youngster
Inset—Bob Emery, "Big Brother" to Young Radio Listeners
Lower—Cottage Row on Thompson Island

Thirty minutes from Park street—heart of Boston's downtown business section—yet as isolated and countrified as if it were miles from the nearest settlement, is a miniature city—built, cared for and governed by boys—hidden away on Thompson's Island.

Unique among municipalities of the United States because of its smallness, the city of Cottage Row was started in 1889 as a sort of hobby by pupils of the Farm and Trades School. But it has become one of the important features of the school and is described by visitors as the Utopia of taxpayers and Waterloo of corrupt politicians because of the orderly exemplification of what politics should be.

Within easy view of the thousands of excursionists and ocean travelers that sail in and out of Boston harbor, Thompson's Island, with its deeply interesting history and school, is but little known. And almost nothing is known of its Cottage Row, the history of which rivals fiction in its intense absorbability.

Back in 1888, the pupils at the school were given some cast-off bed ticking. Like most boys they eagerly set to work to find ways and means of using it. So they erected a row of tents on the northerly edge of the playground with permission of Charles Henry Bradley, who was then superintendent of the school. But cool fall weather soon drove the inhabitants back into warm and comfortable buildings, despite the attempts to reinforce the improvised tents with a few boards.

Wooden Cottage Built

In the spring, the boys, with the enthusiasm that only boys can express, decided that a wooden cottage could be built to replace the tents. And with perseverance that would do credit to adults, the idea was carried through with help of the manual training department of the school in one of the most novel ventures in any school's history.

Cottage after cottage was built, until in 1891, Superintendent Bradley ruled that the limit should be 12 cottages and that each one should be divided into 12 shares, that each boy might have a personal interest in the "city." Like all progressive communities, Thompson's Island had a Farm School Bank, through which certificates of ownership for these shares were transferable.

Cottage Row became a recognized success. In 1893, the superintendent issued an official proclamation naming the playground Cottage Row and announcing the list of various officers to be elected. After the election, a city hall was built. It was an "imposing structure," actually measuring 6 by 10 feet. But how proud of it was the Mayor—an honest politician. Then sprang up "Audubon Hall," if you please, a building devoted to a home for the pets of the boys. For no fair city with orderly government could have stray cats or dogs wandering around without a home.

Practical Lessons

Cottage Row furnishes practical lessons in government, politics, business forms, the transfer of property and trains the boys in the ideals of true and practical citizenship. The sanitary division is divided into six groups of boys, each with a chief and deputy, classified as bird inspectors, tree, fly, mosquito, rat and buildings and grounds inspectors. They are an active and important factor in dealing with the living conditions on the island and in exterminating pests.

The Bank and Trading Company afford an opportunity for instruction in practical business methods, with valuable lessons in thrift, economy and business integrity. Each boy must adjust his expenditures to his means and learn to spend wisely. For all necessities are provided by the school. The trading company may be said to provide the "luxuries."

Cottage Row—a democracy in miniature—is a government of, by and for boys, all of whom are pupils at the school. It is unique in that it is a city without women. The city is a single row of tiny cottages, each of which is about 6x6x6 feet. But to their owners they represent real estate as real and proportionately as valuable as far more pretentious homes. Each cottage is bought with the boy's own money, owned in the boy's own name, taxed by his own government, and in fine, constitutes a part and parcel of a miniature city with a simple but complete machinery of government modeled in actual forms.

A Mayor and Aldermen of this unique "city"—probably the smallest in the country—are elected by Australian ballot. It has a Council, a Judge and a Chief of Police. Laws are passed and enforced. The self-governing population of the city, being property owners, is little interested in socialistic or Bolshevic theories and it seems to the visitor highly improbable that the boys will materially change their views when they graduate into the larger cities of the Commonwealth.

Every boy in the school has an account in the Farm and Trades School bank. In fact, no boy is allowed to have money except in the bank and when he deposits it he has his own passbook, makes out his own deposit slips and when he wishes to spend any money, he draws a check for it. The Trading Company sells jackknives, pencils, notebooks, and various other notions and the boys may purchase from this trading company such articles as they wish, subject always to the consent of the superintendent.

The first Cottage Row was located near the shore on a spot better adopted for sports than the higher and less level ground. Seven or eight years ago it was moved (the cottages have no cellars) to the higher ground and set up in a straight row, with a double line of tall trees forming a shaded avenue in front of them.

No Living Quarters

Unlike the houses bought for occupancy ashore, the cottages on Thompson's Island have no living quarters, beds or dining rooms. They are the private quarters of the owners for study or recreation, as the owner sees fit. Books, radios, personal belongings and treasures that are dear to the hearts of all boys, are kept in the cottages.

Unheated, the cottages are closed up in winter, and windows and doors boarded up. Rigors of frost and damp raised havoc with the city government and it was found that City Hall was not a safe repository for records. The result was that City Hall was abandoned and all government equipment and records moved to permanent brick buildings on the island where city business is now conducted.

The shares of ownership of which there are 12 for each cottage, are sold at fluctuating prices, never more than $1 a share and frequently as low as 25 cents a share. The money comes from the boy's own supply, received in cash prizes of which there are many at the school, or from any source that the boy may have.

Once a citizen becomes a property owner he must take full care of the house or do his share toward it if the cottage is jointly owned. Repairs, improvements, alterations must all be paid for by the individual. If the "market" is good, he may sell his share or shares—perhaps at more than he paid. When he graduates, and leaves the island, he sells his shares to a younger citizen, only recently admitted to the school or one who wants to become a real estate owner.

The city of Cottage Row has a charter like its larger relatives, in which are 39 sections. It puts responsibility for administration in the Mayor, a council of five, a board of aldermen and other boards. Election day is specified as the first Tuesday in January, April, July and October. A judge is elected by the citizens, who holds office "during good behavior or until he ceases to be a member of the school."

The treasurer, elected by ballot, is empowered to collect all taxes, "personal or real and all city moneys," submitting a report to the board of aldermen, seven days before the quarterly election. A city clerk is appointed by the Mayor whose duty includes keeping a record of the acts and proceedings of the board of aldermen, meetings of the citizens, act as clerk of the court, keep a docket of all trials and verdicts, record results of elections and keep a record of ownership and transfer of shares in cottages.

An assessor is elected to examine property, cottages, etc., and set a value on each share quarterly. The aldermen levy a tax on each share, based on the assessed valuation, which must be paid by the owners of the shares. A chief of police and a street commissioner are also appointed. Licenses are issued for all repairs.

Museum at School

But Cottage Row is not the only distinctive feature of Thompson's Island, wholly occupied by the Farm and Trades School for nearly a century. There is a museum at the school, chock full of exhibits found on the island which prove that Indians lived there at some time. White men have lived there since the Pilgrims came to these shores. And the school itself is bulging with interest, while the island is a beauty spot ranking high with any island in New England. It has gardens, shrubbery, and hundreds of fine trees, not to mention the well-kept buildings of the school, the administration building of which, built in 1833, is of Bulfinch design.

The island got its name because it was claimed for David Thompson of London, Eng., by William Trevore who explored it with Myles Standish in 1621. Thompson came to New England about 1622, moved to Boston harbor in 1626, built a substantial home for those days near the east shore of the island, believed to be the first house in Boston harbor.

Final individual owner of the island was George W. Beale. He sold it to the trustees of the Boston Farm School for $6000 in 1832—that organization starting to build on the island in 1833.

Before that time, however, the Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys had been incorporated. It's trustees bought, as a home, the former residence of Sir William Phips in Boston's North End.

Institutions Merged

Three years after the Boston Farm School bought Thompson's Island, the Massachusetts Legislature merged the Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys with the Farm School. This action came a year after the State transferred jurisdiction of the island from Norfolk County to Suffolk County.

The Rev. E. M. P. Wells was sent to the island when it was first purchased by the Farm School to start construction. He remained there six months and was the first to make a distinction between worthy and delinquent boys. But when Theodore Lyman was made president of the Board of Directors, he petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to segregate the boys, and what is said to be the first state school for boys in the world was established at Westboro, Mass.

Following the Civil War, William A. Morse, superintendent, organized a band among the pupils, which is claimed to be the first boys' band in America. Printing was introduced in the school; the first steamer was purchased.

The Farm and Trades School provides a six-year course equivalent to education through the second or third year of high school. William Maxfield Meacham, a native of Hyde Park, Vt., is the present superintendent, having held the office since 1926.

The school is an independent organization, supported by donations and income from invested funds. Applications for enrollment — and there are 83 pupils there today — come in voluntarily, on recommendation of graduates and friends of the institution. Under leadership of Mr. Meacham, a four-year course in theoretical agriculture and extensive orchards and poultry expansion is planned.

Contrary to widespread opinion, the Farm and Trades School is not a reform institution. On the contrary, it is one of the most exacting schools for boys in all New England. It is not uncommon for the school to receive 150 applications for admission in a year, but seldom are more than 20 finally accepted, and then the winners must be orderly to remain.

Men, famous in all walks of life, are listed in the alumni of the school. R. Claire "Bob" Emery, radio announcer who attained fame as "Big Brother" graduated in 1912. Clarence DeMar, winner of the Boston Athletic Association's Patriots' Day Marathon for several years and a printing instructor at the State Normal School at Keene, N. H., was in the class of '04. Henry A. Fox who became chief of the Boston Fire Department was in the class of '79. Alden B. Hefler of Hyde Park, Mass., chemist and manufacturer, who became Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts, is another graduate.

Bequests to School

Unusual bequests to the school include: $5000 from Judah Touro, who was a contributor to the fund for building Bunker Hill monument; $150,000 by James Longley, prominent Boston banker of his day; a sum by John D. Williams, of unusual interest because the string attached to it called for applying a pea-green paint mixed by a special formula when the buildings are painted each year. In accordance with that proviso, every time the buildings are painted, some pea-green is mixed in, made by the special formula that has been carefully preserved.

Normal schedule of pupils calls for arising at 6:15 a. m. daily, breakfast at 7; in classroom or at assigned position for work from 7:30 to 11:45; dinner at noon; activities resumed from 1:15 to 5 p. m.; supper at 6; lights out at 7:30, except for those standing high in effort and conduct, who are allowed to stay up until 9 p. m.

More than 100 acres of the island are available for farming or grazing. The boys put about a half a day on farm work for two years on the average. A herd of 43 Guernsey cows which produce an average of 150 quarts of milk daily, 600 Rhode Island reds, white turkeys and pigs are part of the island's population. An average of 250 eggs daily are secured from the hens. The boys raise all their own potatoes, beets and other vegetables. Something like 100 tons of hay are harvested annually. Each boy has his individual section of the large flower garden. A library of 1000 volumes offers a wide variety of reading to the boys during their free hours.

Charms of music are not missing for the school's band has been in existence since about 1850. By 1858 the band gave what is said to be the first concert in America to be played by a school band, directed by John Ripley Morse, a brother of the superintendent, credited with being founder of the first school band on this continent. At the peace jubilee of 1869, the school band was invited to play in the 1000-piece band in the Coliseum, at which musicians of five nations in the most famous bands in the world played side by side. In 1929, the Farm School band won first prize in the New England Band Contest.

Curriculum of the island school covers a broad scope.. Carpentry, cabinet work, wood turning, printing, typesetting, hand forging in wrought iron and steel, meteorology and care for and operating the Pilgrim III, school boat, give the zest of variety to the studies. Each pupil gets a turn at ironing, washing, and every one of the many and varied "jobs" at the school.

The board of managers of the school is headed by Arthur Adams, president; Edward Wigglesworth, vice-president; Tucker Daland, secretary; Augustus P. Loring Jr., treasurer; Philip H. Theopold, assistant secretary, and Alfred C. Malm, assistant treasurer. In addition there are 20 managers.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Berengaria	Feb. 3	Cherbourg	Feb. 4, 8:00 pm	Feb. 5, 8:00 am
*Paris	Feb. 6	Plymouth	Feb. 5, 8:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 am
†Rex	Feb. 6	Gibraltar	Feb. 5, 8:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 am
Cameronia	Feb. 6	Belfast	Feb. 5, 10:00 am	Feb 5, 7:00 pm
Hamburg	Feb. 6	Cherbourg	Feb. 6, 1:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 30	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

*Except North Ireland, Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean Countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean Countries Only.

Plan to Relieve N.H. Real Estate Taxes Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 4—New Hampshire's debt is a little more than $13,000,000, according to Edgar H. Hunter, engineer of the state public works division.

Of this debt $7,500,000 of highway bonds are being paid interest and principal out of the gasoline tax, or road toll. Then $1,300,000 spent for toll bridges is being paid out of toll charges on these bridges. A general sinking fund provides for the $4,200,000 balance.

Mr. Hunter estimates that the annual outlay for interest and maturities of these general loans is about $400,000. Franchise and inheritance tax revenue is used for this purpose. In 1933, he added, receipts from horse race tracks and beer taxes were added as revenue to retire these bonds. In 1934 income for this purpose was augmented by the application of profits from hard liquor.

Last year, according to Mr. Hunter, franchise and inheritance taxes creditable to this sinking fund amounted to $165,000; the race track, $260,000; beer, $236,000; and hard liquor, $648,000. This makes a total of about $1,300,000.

On the assumption that revenue from hard liquor will increase this year, Mr. Hunter believes that the balance in the sinking fund after meeting this year's maturities and interest may reach $1,500,000.

The New Hampshire state budget is approximately $4,000,000. Of this approximately $1,500,000 is raised through indirect taxation.

"Would it not be a swell thing to use the balance of $1,500,000 out of the general sinking fund for state expenditures and relieve real estate from this burden?" asks Mr. Hunter.

"It might be possible to do that," he goes on to say, "and it may come later, but there is a fly in the ointment at present, and it is the relief situation. Hillsborough County, for instance, has been bonding the county from $150,000 to $300,000 in recent years to meet relief demands. How long this will continue is not known. Relief expenditures were about $3,000,000 last year, and if the State should continue to pay 50 per cent of the cost to cities and counties, there goes your $1,500,000 surplus of the general sinking fund."

It is also pointed out that 83 per cent of the expenditures of the State of New Hampshire are outside the jurisdiction of the state Legislature.

Fitchburg Railroad Bond Issue Is Sought

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad Company asked Interstate Commerce Commission authority today to issue $5,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds to refund a like amount of 4 per cent bonds of its subsidiary, the Fitchburg Railroad Company.

The bonds would mature serially from 1938 to 1949. The entire issue of Fitchburg bonds is owned by the State of Massachusetts which has agreed to accept the new securities.

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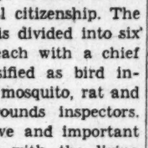

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Joe Stubbs Alters Forward Lines for Dartmouth—Midget Cars at Garden Tonight

Carr on Harvard's First Line As Crimson Prepares for Green

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's undefeated hockey team packs its togs tomorrow afternoon for its annual trip to the hills of Hanover, N. H., where it will tackle the hard-checking Dartmouth six in an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game Saturday night at the Davis rink.

The Crimson skaters will be handicapped considerably for this game because of the lack of practice due to midyear examinations. However, yesterday afternoon, after three weeks of idleness, the Harvard squad went through a lively two-hour practice session under the watchful eye of Coach Joe Stubbs.

Carr Shows Old Form

Although the team is far from the form it displayed against Toronto, Dartmouth and Princeton the first part of the season, Coach Stubbs hopes the boys will have their skating legs under them by the time the opening whistle blows Saturday night. Harvard will have one more practice session before the game. This will be held on Dartmouth's rink.

The highlight of yesterday's practice was the work of Louis Carr '37, from Arlington, and veteran wing on last year's great team. Carr was unable to join the team during the first part of this season, due to an injury received in baseball. However, he kept in shape by skating at every opportunity.

Finally he was pronounced fit to take part in the scrimmages, but by that time Stubbs had his lines fairly well organized. Nevertheless, Carr played on the third and fourth lines and continued to show such rapid improvement and return to his form of last year that Stubbs realized he must make a place for him on one of his leading forward lines.

"Soph" Line Together Again

Yesterday, Carr was playing the right wing position on the first line with Austie Harding on the left flank and Capt. George Ford at center. It is not definite as to whether this will be the combination that Stubbs will use on his first line against the Indians, but right now this trio looks exceptionally powerful.

If this shift actually takes place, then Johnny Mechem, who was elevated to the first line in place of Ralph Pope, will drop back to his old comrades, George Roberts and Ed Cutter. These three were the famous sophomore trio of last season, and were headed for more glories this year when Stubbs broke up their combination by sending Mechem into the Ford line.

It was apparent in yesterday's workout that the trio were glad to be together again for the second line worked with unusual smoothness and pep, despite their long layoff.

Pope, who started the season as right winger on the first line, is now playing on the third line composed of Joe Patrick and Win Jameson. "There's a combination," Stubbs said yesterday as he watched his new third line rush down the ice. And it seems as though the Crimson mentor has hit upon another smooth-working unit. Pope seems more satisfied with this group. Patrick has fully recovered from in injury received in the Toronto game and will be centering the third line Saturday night.

Queen's Ahead

Some of the Harvard players are troubled with slight injuries, but they are expected to be in shape. Skeets Canterbury, goalie coach, is concerned over George Mahoney, leading net minder of the Crimson six. Canterbury ordered him to take a rest yesterday in the hopes he will be ready for the Dartmouth game. James Kidder, however, will be ready to fill Mahoney's position.

Dartmouth has played one game since their long lay-off. The Green defeated Middlebury, 5-3, last night at Hanover. Local fans will recall the work of Don Otis and Gordon Bennett on the Dartmouth defense With these two big defensemen ready to stop everything Harvard sends against them, and with the Green's forward lines showing improvement, the game should turn out to be a thriller.

While the Dartmouth game is very important to Captain Ford and his mates, the contest with Queen's University next Wednesday night at the Boston Arena is foremost in their thoughts. The Harvard boys realize that it is the Canadian teams they must beat if they are to be in on the championship spoils of the Three-I league. The Crimson had one good taste of the Canadian brand of hockey when Toronto forced them to 80 minutes of play before Mechem was able to tuck away the winning goal.

Out to Test the Board Track in Garden

Frankie Bailey, Driver of "Mystery Car"

Don Budge Once Called Tennis 'Sissy Game'; Plays Most of Year

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 4 (AP)—J. Donald Budge, America's No. 1 tennis ace, once described the sport as "a sissy game"; quit it half a dozen times on such grounds.

An older brother's insistence and the fact that trophies offered pleased his eye are the principal reasons he now is the nation's hope to bring back the Davis Cup and the Wimbledon singles title.

The story of Budge's early career comes from his mother, Mrs. Pearl Budge.

"Don—we all call him Don although his first name is John—started playing tennis when he was eight or nine years old," Mrs. Budge said. "There are courts only a block from our house. Don's brother, Lloyd, was quite a good player then.

"He wasn't very interested but Lloyd wanted someone to play against. Don got to be a fine player in spite of himself. When he was 12 he played in his first tournament and won. It was the state championship for boys under 15.

"Don said he was going to quit because it was a sissy game. He said the only reason he played in the tournament was because he liked the looks of the trophy that went to the winner.

"He didn't play again until he was 16 when he won the California state junior title. He preferred basketball or any other sport to tennis. But every time he quit tennis Lloyd would bully him until he started again. When he was 18 Don took the game seriously for the first time. Now it seems he can't get enough."

It was at 18 that he won the California's men's singles and doubles championships and the junior singles crown, the first time a junior had won these three state titles since the days when William "Little Bill" Johnston ruled as king of American tennis.

Last year he lost to Fred Perry in the national finals but beat the Englishman in the Pacific southwest championships at Los Angeles. He "stole the show" on a losing U. S. Davis Cup team in 1936 and now, just 21 years old, is his country's first ranking tennis citizen.

When home, which is seldom, Budge lives an unusually quiet life. He has one hobby—the odd pursuit of collecting phonograph records. There's nothing halfway about the youngest of the Budges. When he bought a phonograph he picked out one which plays 20 records without a stop.

Tennis kept him on the go for eight months last year. He spent Christmas holidays at home and has been gone since. Only recently the sporting goods firm he represents decided he had been playing too much tennis and encouraged him to try his hand at golf for diversion.

Smith and Markle Tied in Scoring

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 4 (AP)—Clint Smith of Philadelphia and Jack Markle of Syracuse were tied for scoring honors in the International-American Hockey League today, each being officially credited with 35 points.

Hextall of Philadelphia trailed by one point. Except for Keating of Providence, Syracuse and Philadelphia had a monopoly on the first nine leading scorers.

Church of Syracuse, the league's "bad man," boosted the number of his violations to 33 during the past week. Williams of Pittsburgh, his nearest rival for the dubious honor, has been sent to the "cooler" 23 times. The 16 leading scorers:

	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Smith, Phila	17	18	35
Mrkle, Syracuse	10	25	35
Hextall, Phila.	21	13	34
Keating, Prov.	10	21	31
Convey, Syracuse	10	20	30
Mason, Phila	16	12	28
Doran, Syracuse	17	10	27
Wares, Phila.	8	19	27
Mann, Syracuse	11	14	25
Asmundsen, N. H.	9	16	25
Parsons, Syracuse	16	8	24
Toupin, Spring.	8	16	24
Kuhn, Prov.	12	11	23
Duguid, Prov	14	8	22
Saunders, Spring.	10	12	22
Roubell, Phila.	7	15	22

American Women Win Tennis Title

BADEN, Austria, Feb. 4 (AP)—The United States women's table tennis team won the world's championship yesterday, defeating Czechoslovakia 3 to 1, for its eighth successive victory.

Ruth Aarons of New York defeated Votrubcova, 21—15, 21—12, and Kettnerova, 21—15, 21—16, in singles, and teamed with Jay Jurves of Chicago to beat Votrubcova and Depetrisova, 20—22, 22—20, 21—13, in doubles. Mrs. Dolores Probert Kuenz of St. Louis was beaten by Kettnerova, 21—6, 22—20.

The United States men's team downed England, 5—0, for its eighth victory in nine starts, but failed to overhaul Hungary's pace setters in the international championship. Hungary made it nine in a row by routing Yugoslavia, 5—0.

Ski Marathon

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, Feb. 4 (AP)—Eight skiers, including Sam Quiette of Milo, who placed third in the 190-mile Bangor-to-Caribou ski marathon last winter, were entered in the three-day tri-town marathon starting here today.

The contestants will be required to complete a 40-mile jaunt daily between Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Presque Isle and back to the starting point.

College Hockey Result

Dartmouth 5, Middlebury 3.

Budge, Grant Win Surf Club Tennis Sets to Advance

SURFSIDE, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Donald Budge and Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant won their quarterfinal matches in the Surf Club tennis tournament yesterday, but a match that wasn't played commanded greater interest.

A doubles exhibition match between Budge and Grant, the country's first and third ranking amateurs, and Ellsworth Vines and Fred Perry, crack professionals now barnstorming here, was to have been played this morning.

A gallery of about 50 was on hand at the appointed time. After Vines failed to appear and could not be found at his hotel, word went around the match was off. The spectators went home.

Grant disposed of Ellwood Cooke of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—1, to enter the semi-finals with Charles R. Harris, of Palm Beach. The latter defeated Wayne Sabin of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—3.

Budge had the hardest workout, overcoming Walter Senior of San Francisco, 8—6, 6—4. Arthur Hendrix, of Lakeland, Fla., his semi-final opponent, eliminated Dr. Eugene McCaulliff of Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

Today will be devoted to doubles, which started yesterday. The singles semi-finals will be played tomorrow.

Dartmouth Carnival Draws Brilliant Field

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 4 (AP)—The greatest field of skiers ever to compete in the colorful Dartmouth winter carnival was on hand today with the arrival of nine European experts, Sigmund Ruud and Svette Kolterud of Norway and a seven-man team from the Universities of Berne and Zurich.

The two-day program opens Friday with downhill and 15-kilometer cross-country ski events and figure and speed skating. Slalom and ski-jumping competitions will come Saturday.

Ruud, a former holder of the world record for the longest jump, competed with the last two Olympic teams. Kolterud several times has won the King's cup, highest Norwegian skiing award.

The Swiss arrivals included Pierre Francioli, Arnold Kaech, Jacques De Senarcleus, Franz Obrecht, Walter Buerger, Rudolph Gallate and Adolph Attenhofer.

College contestants come from Dartmouth, McGill, Montreal, Maine, New Hampshire, Amherst, Harvard, Yale and Norwich.

Colby Prepares for B. C.

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 4—Colby's White Mule puck chasers, mid-year exams behind, went to work with a will yesterday to prepare for their tilt Friday with the fast skating Boston College sextet. Coach Bill Millett sought to arrange practice games with Maine amateur teams this week. The non-scheduled games, he believed, would toughen up his squad for the Friday battle.

Y Swimmers vs. Gardner

Swimming teams of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and Gardner Memorial Swimming Club will match strokes in the "Y" pool Saturday at 8 p. m., it was announced today by Ray Millard, coach of the Huntington Avenue mermen.

Thrill Night For Auto Fans

The thrills ahead for a half dozen speed drivers who will whizz tiny midget cars around a banked board track at speeds up to 90 miles an hour are expected to lure many fans to the Boston Garden tonight.

With only tonight's, plus one set of races remaining to determine the national midget auto championship, those drivers who still have an outside chance will do their best in hopes of winning the title.

Jimmy Gesell, who drove across the country in five days to be present for the racing this week, is enthused over the prospects of boards. Jimmy when asked why he did not come on earlier and start at scratch in the championship races said, "I did not like the idea of driving on clay, for you can't get up enough speed and there isn't any kick in it.

"But over boards I can really travel and it is on a track like the one that is going in at the Garden that real driving is the test. When it comes to speed and chances, I'll back my little racer against any in the country. Knowing that the competition is going to be plenty stiff, I spent a whole day in Indianapolis getting special parts for my racer and I'm ready to go."

Rudy Adams, the owner of Frankie Bailey's new "mystery motor," feels much the same way as Gesell does. Rudy's car is still quite a way down in the point total, but as he says, "That clay track raised ruction with my special racer. I have the best driver in the country in Bailey and the fastest car in the world. That was proven last week when Bailey drove 112 miles per hour over Nantasket Beach on a surface that was soft and marred by ripples. With boards, though, where speed and honest-to-goodness racing tells the story, you just watch that Bailey travel!"

Hub Events

Tonight

Baseball — Boston Chapter, Baseball Writers' Association dinner at Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Auto Race—Midget cars to race on board track, Garden, 8:15.

Amateur Hockey — Commercial League games, Arena, 7.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Davis Cup Campaign of 1937

While it will be some weeks before the first of the Davis Cup matches of 1937 takes place, the actual start in the campaign got under way in London Tuesday when drawings were made for the coming events. The honor of conducting the draw went to the British Lawn Tennis Association, as that is the country now holding the famous trophy. It was the fourth successive time the draw had taken place in London and, with Frederick J. Perry out of the playing this year, one could not but help wondering just what association would have the honor of performing this ceremony in 1938. It will, of course, be decided in this year's challenge round, and at the present writing it looks very much as if the honor would go to the United States, Germany or Australia.

Keystone
The Davis Cup
Now Held by Britain

A Fine Draw

There is no question but what the 1937 draw has turned out to be a very fine one from every point of view. With 24 nations accepted, the same number as entered in 1935 and 1936, all of the leading tennis-loving countries of the world will again be seen in competition, thus assuring the followers of the event plenty of brilliant, hard-fought matches. As is usually the case, the bulk of the competition will be found in the European zone, with 20 of the 24 entrants competing there. The remaining four will be in the North American zone and, while the schedule has not yet been worked out, it is expected that all of the matches in that zone will be played in the United States.

Repetition of 1936

It is confidently expected that the American zone battle will be practically a repetition of the 1936 one when the United States came through to meet Australia in the final match. Any other result would be one of the greatest upsets imaginable as Japan and Mexico have nothing in the way of players that should give the Americans or Australians any serious competition. But when you come to their final-round match, you face an altogether different proposition as these are two of the three countries favored to win the Cup. Last year they met at the Germantown Cricket Club and it is more than likely that they will be there again next May. The Australians were the victors in 1936, 3 matches to 2 and the contest this year promises to furnish just as exciting competition, with the Americans a slight favorite to reverse that result.

Germany Favored in Europe

A study of the draw for the European zone shows that Germany, which is the favorite nation in that zone, has all the better of things. At the present writing there is not a single one of the nations due to face the Teutons which should cause very much bother to Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and his partners. France, which is trying to get back to the successful days when the wearers of the Tri-color held the trophy, will have to dispose of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, among others, before getting to the zone final. When one recalls the surprisingly strong showing that those two countries made in the 1936 campaign, it must be admitted that the French are in the hardest half of that draw. But whichever nations come through to the interzone final, it looks as if the winning of the right to challenge Britain would be a harder proposition than capturing the cup from a British team minus Fred Perry.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 51, Loyola 28.
Auburn 39, Birmingham Southern 22.
Austin Peay N. 49, David Lipscomb 33.
Baltimore 49, Towson T. 22.
Bowling Green 29, Heidelberg 27.
Dartmouth 63, Tufts 21.
Drew 47, Wagner 22.
Duke 31, Army 28.
Fordham 37, St. Francis 26.
Gettysburg 43, Dickinson 31
Iowa 35, North Dakota 30
Kenyon 50, Ashland 30.
Lebanon Valley 49, Muhlenberg 44.
Manhattan 38, C. C. N. Y. 33.
Navy 53, Maryland 37.
New York 29, St. John's 21.
Newberry 34, Citadel 31.
Notre Dame 47, Purdue 40.
Oklahoma A. & M. 32, Oklahoma 27.
Pittsburgh 32, Westminster 31.
Rider 63, Newark 35.
Swarthmore 32, Ursinus 24.
Temple 49, Franklin & Marshall 30.
Tulane 35, Kentucky 28.
Yale 35, Colgate 26.

American Signs Welch

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The American University appointed Gus Welch as director of athletics yesterday. He was formerly a football player at Carlisle Indian School.

Bill McKechnie Describes Bees As 'Interesting'

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"An interesting ball club, featuring plenty of new faces," is the way Manager Bill McKechnie shaped up briefly the 1937 outlook of the Boston Bees, shortly after his arrival in the Hub this morning. Bill came over from Pittsburgh, his home, to attend the first annual banquet of the Boston chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, at the Copley-Plaza this evening. He is one of the guests of honor.

"It sure will be great seeing the boys toss that old baseball around again," said McKechnie at the conclusion of a late-morning conference with Bob Quinn at the Beehive. "Less than three weeks now.

"The 1937 Bees will present an interesting and hustling ball club," continued Bill. "I won't attempt any predictions, but we will be stronger than last season. The many new faces we have acquired will be an asset."

Open to Changes

Asked if he contemplated any further changes before the start of the spring training, McKechnie answered: "That, I cannot definitely say. If an opportunity arises to strengthen our club, naturally we will capitalize. At the moment, however, I expect every man on the roster to report at St. Petersburg."

Following tonight's dinner, which will be attended by more than 200 players, officials, umpires, writers and fans, McKechnie will sit in on the National League schedule meeting in New York, and on Sunday will be present at the annual banquet of the Gotham scribes. He plans an early departure for St. Petersburg to have everything in readiness for the arrival of the first squad of Bees on Feb. 25.

Bob Quinn announced yesterday that Vic Frasier, right-handed pitcher from Dallas, had sent his signed 1937 contract to National League Field. Frasier, formerly with the Chicago White Sox, won 14 games last season in the Texas League. He is the seventh Bee to sign.

The only news out of Fenway Park yesterday concerned Johnny Marcum, the Kentucky mountaineer. Anxious to make 1937 his biggest year on the mound, Johnny has been granted permission by the Red Sox to spend three weeks at Hot Springs, Ark., for conditioning purposes. Arriving in the Ozark mountain resort on Feb. 21, Marcum plans to remain there as long as possible before reporting to Sarasota March 7.

* * *

Diamond dust . . . The Red Sox have completed a working agreement with the Moultrie (Ga.) club of the Georgia-Florida League . . . Del Bissonette, one-time Brooklyn first baseman, has signed to manage the Des Moines Western League outfit . . . Freddy Lindstrom is serious about his comeback plans . . . The veteran third baseman and outfield is Brooklyn property . . . A few days ago it was possible to row a boat over either the center or left field fences at Crosley Field, home of the Cincinnati Reds . . . An army of workmen has already been employed to put the park back in shape after the flood waters have reduced to normal proportions.

* * *

Al Schacht should earn about $35,000 on his clowning tour of the minor leagues this season . . . Al's top salary in the past was the $6000 he received for third-base-coaching the Red Sox last year . . . Now that Travis Jackson is managing Jersey City, Bill Terry is the only Giant left from John McGraw's last championship team of 1924 . . . The Cardinals led the National League in 1936 with 69 stolen bases . . . For the sake of comparison, the Giants stole 347 bags in 1911, a major-league record.

* * *

Jake Ruppert says he has never realized a dollar profit out of the Yankees, always putting the money back into the club for improvements . . . A letter from Lou Fette, Bee rookie hurler from St. Paul, points out an error on the Boston club's roster . . . Lou is listed as standing 5ft. 11in. and weighing 180 pounds, but the pitcher reports that he is an even six feet under the showers and tips the scales at 190 . . . Gabby Hartnett has appeared in 1594 games in a Chicago Cub uniform

Bowdoin Relayers Confident

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Feb. 4 (AP)—Coach Johnny Magee's Bowdoin relayers felt confident this week they would emerge victorious in their four-cornered race Saturday at the Millrose games in New York. The Polar Bear one-mile team was scheduled to compete against Northeastern, New Hampshire and Middlebury. Bill Owen, Jeff Stanwood and Bob Hamble already have won places on the team. Dave Dean and Bob Hooke are fighting it out for the remaining berth.

International American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	20	7	7	111	71	47
Springfield	13	7	9	70	74	33
Providence	12	4	17	78	94	28
New Haven	9	5	16	67	82	23
Western Division						
Syracuse	17	4	12	110	89	38
Pittsburgh	13	2	15	79	94	28
Cleveland	8	7	16	84	83	23

Results Feb. 3

Philadelphia 6, Springfield 1.
Pittsburgh 3, New Haven 0.
Cleveland 3, Providence 0.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Eric Pedley accepted invitation to replace Tommy Hitchcock on international polo team.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 10 in this edition.

Big Train Gave Green Kid Chance to Hit Fast Ball

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The grizzled old veteran of professional sport, just about ready for the discard, can be of great help or hindrance to the coming youngsters. If he takes it into his head to help a youth he can give so many valuable pointers; the kind that create short cuts over hard, rocky paths to success. Then, again, if the veteran's situation is one of self-preservation, woe to the kid who trespasses.

In pro football for example: the fresh college youngster, burdened with columns of newspaper clippings and all-America selection, ample proof of how good he is, is set to become the greatest half-back in the monied ranks. His head is inflated to balloon proportion with his own importance. The ball snaps and he starts for a touchdown only to find the expected blocking missed fire and his nose is buried in the frozen turf by hard-charging opponents who have no regard for those clippings. The head inflation soon subsides and the youngster, sadder but wiser, sends the clippings home and realizes he is just another football player unless his veteran team mates wish to furnish blocking.

All other pro sports are the same. In pro hockey the youngster usually goes through a baptism and this game probably offers the severest grounding of them all. Ice hockey is a rough, tough game at best and the veteran in that sport is well equipped to give the inexperienced youngster a "going over" that will make or break him. If the rookie enters the fold of major league hockey too "cocky" it is likely to be just too bad.

Baseball Is Different

In baseball the situation is slightly different, but here again the youngster is fortunate who seeks and obtains the helpful hints from the waning veterans. The veterans are clever enough to help the new kids look good during their crude stages or they can make them look entirely out of place.

The story that put all this into thought is one concerning Ernie Nevers, present Lafayette football coach, when he took a fling at pro baseball. Ernie went through Stanford University, graduating in 1926, with a truly remarkable record as an athlete. His football deeds still emblazon gridiron history and his feats on the diamond were only overshadowed by his football.

After his college athletic career, Nevers signed with the St. Louis Browns as a pitcher. He had good speed and a wild hook. The hook either missed its mark by feet or was slammed to the far corners of the lot. The speed was controllable only at times. He worked hard to develop change of pace, but the gap was too distant for his sudden rise.

One hot summer afternoon the Browns were playing in Washington. At that time Walter Johnson was winding up a lengthy and colorful career as a pitcher. Bucky Harris, manager of the Senators, would rest the veteran four or five days and send him into the box. For five or six innings he had his blinding speed of old.

Couldn't See Ball

Nevers had long since forgotten his press clippings and now realized how much he had to learn. In going to bat against the "The Big Train," his pulse thumped and his knees knocked. Here was a chance to view the greatest fast-ball pitcher of all time. Johnson wound up and Nevers nervously awaited the pitch. Strike one! The former Stanford athlete never saw the ball. Strike two! The youngster's remaining confidence ebbed rapidly.

It was quite apparent to Johnson just what was happening in the thoughts of this kid. He strolled toward the plate for the return throw from the catcher and when close enough he winked and said, "The next one will be in the same place, kid." Nevers blinked in astonishment, he could hardly believe his ears, but took a determined grip on the bat and started his swing with Johnson's windup.

He swung blindly, there was crack of bat meeting ball, and Nevers instinctively dropped the stick and raced for first. The coach waved him on and he reached second base. Out of breath, amazed and really bewildered, he looked toward the pitcher's box. Johnson was quietly massaging his glove, a quiet chuckle shook his huge frame, although not perceptible to the fans. On second base stood an elated and happy kid. It meant nothing to the result of the game, but it meant much to Nevers, and Johnson, the veteran on the way out, gave the "green kid" a break.

That little incident stands out today as much in the eventful athletic career of Ernie Nevers as any other happening. He had scored touchdowns, he had saved touchdowns, he had made all-America selection on the gridiron, and he had pitched shutout baseball; but through it all he has not forgotten the helping hand of Walter Johnson one hot summer afternoon.

B. A. A. Gathers In Some Great High Jumpers

The Boston Athletic Association yesterday gathered in some great high jumpers, two of whom have never appeared in this section, for the forty-eighth annual indoor games, to be held at the Boston Garden on Saturday evening, Feb. 13.

Dave Albritton of Ohio State University, co-holder of the outdoor mark of 6ft. 9¾in., and runner-up to Corny Johnson in the Olympics at Berlin last summer; Mel Walker, another Ohio State star, who tied for first place with Albritton in the national collegiates as well as tying with his teammate and Johnson in the national championships with a leap of 6ft. 8in., at Princeton last July and Al Threadgill, Temple University's contribution who won the event in the recent Prout games here, were the three stars to file their blanks. With such three record breakers in this event, a new mark unquestionably will be made at the Garden a week from Saturday night.

In addition to Albritton and Walker, Ohio State will have Charlie Beetham in the Hollis 600-yard run. Beetham has a record of 32.4s. for 300, 1m. 14.9s. for 600 and 1m. 52s. for the half-mile. He is stronger and faster than in 1936 when he won the Big Ten indoor and outdoor 880, the National Collegiate 800-meter and finished with a 1m. 50.3s. for 800 meters at the national championships at Princeton. Beetham will run in the 600 and then will anchor Ohio State's two-mile relay team, which he carried to victory with his brilliant 1m. 52.5s. half-mile at the Penn relays last spring.

The other members of the Ohio State two-mile team will be selected from Tommy Sexton, who has run the mile in 4m. 18.4s.; Robert Bickle, with a record of 1m. 56s. for the half; Dick Squire, a 49s. quarter-miler who has worked up to a great half-miler and Dominic Renda who has turned in a 1m. 56s. half mile. Here is the two-mile relay team that will have to be reckoned with on Feb. 13.

Another great performer to send along his entry was Ben Johnson of Columbia who will be out to gain a win in the Major Briggs 50-yard dash. Johnson proved last Saturday night that he has recovered from his injury and will be in the thick of the fight in all sprint competition this season. Columbia's sprint ace made a decided hit with Boston track fans.

College Indoor Tennis

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—George Dunn of the University of Pennsylvania was seeded No. 1 for the eastern intercollegiate indoor tennis championship starting today on the board courts of the 369th regiment armory.

Seeded behind the Pennsylvanian are J. N. Anderson Jr., Dartmouth; Ray Antignat, Columbia; Joseph Merkle, St. John's University; Charles Masterson, Long Island University; Jesse Greenberg, City College; Frank Thompson, University of Virginia, and Herbert Abrams, New York University

All told, 28 players will compete for the singles championship won a year ago by Melvin Lapman, who will not defend, as well as a leg on the Metcalfe bowl, symbolic of the team title. The first leg was won last year by St. John's.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Hershey 6, Pittsburgh 3.

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Admission 55 cents till 6 P. M.
75 cents after 6 P. M.
Children 35 cents

WEEK-END February 6-7

WHITE RIVER JCT. (WOODSTOCK, VT.) LISBON, LITTLETON
Saturday, Lv. Boston 1:55 P.M.; Winchester, 2:08 P.M.
Sunday, Return, Lv. Littleton, 5:15 P.M.; Lisbon, 5:25 P.M. White River Junction, 6:45 P.M. Dining Car Service.
$4 Round Trip

WHITEFIELD AND LANCASTER NEW HAMPSHIRE
Saturday, Lv. Boston 1:55 P.M.; Winchester, 2:08 P.M.
Sunday, Return, Lv. Lancaster, 4:05 P.M.; Whitefield, 4:45 P.M. Dining Car Service.
$4.50 Round Trip

MT. WHITTIER CONWAY, NO. CONWAY AND INTERVALE NEW HAMPSHIRE
Saturday, Lv. Boston 1:15 P.M.
Sunday, Return, Lv. Intervale, 4:42 P.M.; No. Conway, 4:46 P.M.; Conway, 4:55 P.M.; Mt. Whittier, 5:14 P.M.
No Dining Car Service.
$4 Round Trip

SUNDAY SNOW TRAINS — Next Sunday, February 7

NO. CONWAY, N. H.
Lv. Boston 8:30 A.M.; Reading, 8:45; Lawrence, 9:04; Haverhill, 9:14; Exeter, 9:34.
From Dover ($2.50 round trip), Lv. 9:52 A.M. Ar. No. Conway 12:05 P.M.
Returning, Lv. No. Conway 5:20 P.M. Dining Car Service.

PLYMOUTH AND LACONIA, N.H.
Lv. Boston 8:15 A.M.; Winchester, 8:27 Lowell, 8:45 A.M.; Nashua, 9:10 A.M. Manchester, N. H. ($2 R.T.) 9:20 A.M. Concord, N. H., ($1.75 R.T.) 10:00 A.M. Ar. Laconia 10:40 A.M.; Ply'th 11:30 A.M
Returning, Lv. Plymouth 5:15 P.M.; Laconia, 5:45 P.M. Dining Car Service.

$2.75 Round Trip
$2.50 Round Trip

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Business and Industry

Dominion Trade with U.S. in 1936 Increases Over $100,000,000

Commerce and Finance

National Lettish Capital Displaces Foreign Interests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA—Foreign capital invested in banking, industry and commerce in Latvia is gradually being replaced by national Lettish capital.

This is becoming a paramount feature in the banking situation. Only two joint stock banks in Latvia are now controlled by foreign interests instead of the 10 to 12 of a few years ago. One of these banks is financed by British capital and the other by German.

Autonomous State Enterprise

Six joint stock banks are in liquidation. All their assets and liabilities have been taken over by the Latvian Credit Bank which is an autonomous state enterprise. This bank is becoming the controlling factor in Latvian banking, its paid up capital by far exceeding the grand total of the funds of all private joint stock banks combined.

Early in the year "Phoenix Ltd.," one of the largest metal working plants in Latvia, specializing in the production of railway cars, passed into Lettish hands through the medium of the Latvian Credit Bank. Its stocks amounting to $1,000,000 were purchased by the newly founded "Vairogs" company, which is also to acquire those of the Estonian "Dvigatel" Company in Tallinn, works operating on similar lines.

Prior to the liquidation of the "Phoenix," the oil refining plant operated by the A. Oehlrich Company was taken over by the Latvian Credit Bank and closed down.

Hits "Destructive" Capital

The "Phoenix" company was largely controlled by German interests, and when the first Latvian-Russian trade agreement was in force, it supplied the Soviet Union with railroad cars. After this agreement had ended in 1931, Russian orders on railway cars largely ceased and the plant was used in the manufacture of miscelleanous hardware.

Mr. Andrejs Berzins, president of the Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and also of the Latvian Credit Bank, at a meeting of the "Vairogs" company, a newly founded Lettish Government concern, emphasized the importance of the role which national Lettish capital is now playing in Latvian business life.

"The geographic position of Latvia," he said, "is such that we would not be doing our country a service if we rebuffed foreign capital. But we love our country too much, and are too proud to tolerate either any more 'destructive' foreign capital or elements whose thoughts and work are not fully devoted to Latvia and its people."

A. T. & T. Interest Rates to Associated Firms High, Says FCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Communications Commission investigator charged in a report today that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company had imposed a total average interest rate of 7.3 per cent on short-term loans to its associated companies since 1923.

In a statement included in the report, the telephone company said the document "contains many wholly misleading statements and false conclusions, based in part upon fallacies or errors of fact concealed in a mass of tabulated figures and loose discussion and in part upon the opinions of the author."

The nominal A. T. &. T. interest rate, John H. Bickley, chief accountant of the telephone division, reported to the commission, was 5.88 per cent until Oct. 1, 1936, when it became 4.9 per cent net.

He said the company claimed a loss at 5.88 per cent and imposed "two interest surcharges, or financial fees," to raise the total average rate since 1923 to 7.3 per cent. Mr. Bickley asserted this was "excessive."

Valspar Earns $183,390 in '36

NEW YORK (AP)—The Valspar Corporation reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 of $183,390, after depreciation, taxes and all charges, compared with a loss of $277,596 for the preceding fiscal year. Annual dividend requirements on the outstanding preferred stock are $182,706. The company manufactures paints and varnishes at plants in New York, Kearny, N. J., St. Louis, Detroit and Toronto.

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Steel at Par; First Time in 6 Years

By the Associated Press

New York

U. S. Steel, common, traditionally called the "bellwether" of the stock market, climbed to $100 a share today for the first time since May 22, 1931, and brokers and clerks on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange raised a shout that could be heard outside the big gray building at Broad and Wall.

In the boom days of 1929, "Steel," as the share is known to traders, touched its record high of $261.75. In 1931, although some timorous souls warned of rioting if the stock sold below $50, it went as low as $36 a share, and the next year it sagged to $21.37.

The record low for the shares was reached in 1903, two years after the corporation was organized, when it sold for $10.

Today's passage of the meridian was accomplished in the first floor transaction in the issue when 5000 shares changed hands at par.

Bank Clearings Up 16.3% Above 1936; Highest in 6 Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 21 cities in the United States totaled $6,850,935,000 in the week ended Feb. 3, Dun & Brandstreet reported.

This was a gain of 16.3 per cent over $5,888,448,000 in the same week last year and was the highest total in six weeks. In the preceding period clearings rose 14.5 per cent over the 1936 comparative. The heavy turnover was partly credited to large first-of-the-month payments.

Clearings at New York City aggregated $4,608,978,000, a gain of 14.3 per cent over $4,033,340,000 a year ago. The total at outside centers of $2,241,957,000 was an increase of 20.9 per cent over a year ago.

All individual cities reporting except Cincinnati showed an increase over 1936. The turnover at the Queen City was down 6.7 per cent largely because of flood conditions, the agency said. There was no report from Louisville, also because of floods.

Largest gainers included Minneapolis 37.9 per cent; Cleveland 36.5; Detroit 35.6, and New Orleans 34.4.

Clearings at Chicago aggregated $343,100,000, a gain of 24.9 per cent over $274,000,000 in the same week last year.

Merger of Richfield And Sinclair Oil Interests Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Merger of bankrupt Richfield oil interests with Harry F. Sinclair's oil interest to form the third largest Pacific coast gasoline marketing organization was approved in United States District Court for Southern California, in culminating reorganization proceedings under the familiar Section 77b of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Federal Judge William P. James signed the order, subject to appeal, which admitted approximately $15,000,000 in new money to the producing-refining-marketing organization.

Bondholders and creditors of Richfield and Pan-American will receive stock under the new setup in accordancee with a "pro rata" agreement suggested by the reorganization committee in its plan of Aug. 20, 1936.

New Hosiery Mill Is Being Erected in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Jan 30—Work has begun on the erection of a new full-fashioned silk stocking mill here. A charter was secured January 15 under the name of "North State Hosiery Mills," with authorized capital of $500,000. W. B. Cole and his family will have controlling interest in the corporation.

Six acres of land have been bought from R. S. Cole half a mile beyond the town limits on the Rockingham-Hamlet hard surface road. Guest and Co., have the contract. The building will be of one story, 105x168 feet.

The present plan calls for installation of 20 machines, each with 24 sections, these machines costing $11,000 each. Operation may begin by August 1. One hundred operatives will be employed at first.

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Java's Sugar Stocks Are Reduced 42 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar stocks in Java decreased 533,880 tons, or a little over 42 per cent, during the 12 months ended Dec. 1, 1936, according to Lamborn & Co. Stocks on hand on Dec. 1, 1936, totaled 731,511 long tons, as contrasted with 1,265,391 tons on the corresponding date in 1935. Four years ago, on the same date, the stock was 3,015,698 tons.

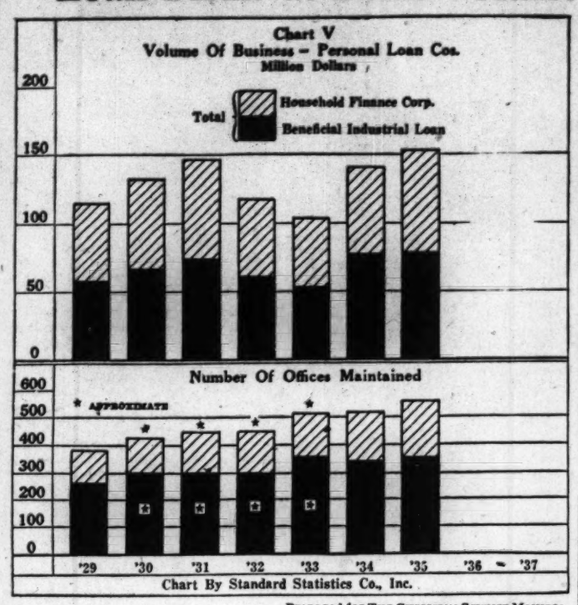
The reduction in stocks is the result of the crop curtailment program instituted in 1931, prior to which time annual production for a number of years was in the neighborhood of 2,900,000 tons.

Java's 1936 sugar crop, harvesting of which was completed in November, amounted to 583,029 tons as against 505,528 tons in the previous year, an increase of 77,501 tons, or 15.3 per cent. For the 1937 season, a crop of 1,400,000 tons has been decreed by the local Government.

Electric Boat Company

NEW LONDON, Conn. — Electric Boat Co. at Groton, employing 2000 workers on Navy submarine contracts, will increase its work week from 36 to 40 hours in March. A new work agreement is scheduled for Feb. 6 and the Employees' Association, collective bargaining agency, is seeking a general pay increase.

Business of Small Personal Loan Firms at Peak Volume



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The business of the small personal loan companies is principally devoted to the service of borrowers whose requirements are too small to be handled by banks.

The business is operated exclusively under provisions of the Uniform Small Loan Law, drafted by the Russell Sage Foundation in 1916 to protect small borrowers from usurious practices and now in effect in 27 states.

It is directly under the supervision of state banking departments, and rates are fixed at from 2½ per cent to 3½ per cent a month.

Frank Dunne Is Elected President Of Security Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Security Dealers Association elected Frank Dunne as president at the annual meeting held here. Mr. Dunne is a partner in Dunne & Co. and succeeds Oliver J. Troster as president of the association.

He has been a member of the board of governors of the association for the last three years and has served as a member and chairman of various association committees.

Other officers elected were Frank Rizzo of Clinton Gilbert & Co., first vice-president; Clarence E. Unterberg of C. E. Unterberg & Co., second vice-president; John E. Sloane of John E. Sloane & Co., treasurer, and William Hart Smith of Hart Smith & Co., secretary. Peter Ross is executive secretary of the association.

Frank Y. Cannon of J. K. Rice Jr. & Co., Clarence E. Unterberg, David J. Lewis of Paine, Webber & Co. and John J. O'Kane Jr. of John J. O'Kane Jr. & Co. were elected to the board of governors for three years to serve with Henry C. Dick, Frank Dunne, Frank Rizzo, John E. Sloane, William Hart Smith, Oliver J. Troster, Meyer Willett and P. Erskine Wood.

Mr. Dunne was associated with the Bankers Trust Company from 1911 to 1920, when he entered the over-the-counter business. In 1921 he established his own firm.

Construction Awards Below Last Year

NEW YORK—Engineering construction awards in the United States for the week ended Tuesday totaled $41,451,000, compared with $50,036,000 a year ago, the Engineering News-Record reports.

Of the latest total, private awards were $13,860,000 against $15,107,000 in the like 1936 week. Public construction amounted to $27,591,000 of which federal was $4,723,000 and state and municipal $22,868,000 against $14,257,000 private, $35,779,000 public, $6,223,000 federal and $29,556,000 state and municipal a year ago.

Financial Briefs

Agricultural consumption of nitrogen fertilizer reached a new peak last year, according to the Commerce Department. Greatest increases were recorded in Germany, the United States, Japan, Italy and Russia, and consumption is set at 2,068,000 metric tons, compared with 1,812,000 tons in the previous year.

Retail sales in 1936 totaled approximately $37,300,000,000, a gain of 13.8 per cent over 1935, the National Industrial Conference Board reported. This was the highest level attained since 1930, the report said, but was about 24 per cent below 1929.

The Commerce Department reports retail sales of new passenger automobiles in 1936 as 4.9 per cent over the 1929-31 average. In December, sales were 40 per cent above December, 1935, and 103 per cent over 1934. November automotive exports aggregated $21,928,831, compared with $16,556,320 in October and $22,403,722 in November, 1935. Principal purchasers in November included the Union of South Africa, Belgium, Japan, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

What is believed to be the biggest rail-car order ever placed in Britain has been secured by the English Electric Company, Ltd., of Preston, Lancashire. It is for 99 Diesel rail-cars for the Buenos Aires Great Southern and Buenos Aires Western Railways. Amounting to about £400,000, the contract will provide a year's work for 400 men.

The Census Bureau says dry goods and allied wholesalers handled $4,308,690,000 of business in 1935, employed 97,760 persons and paid wages and salaries of $187,711,000.

Hale, Waters & Co., Inc., investment bankers, announce that Mr. Philip L. Barton has joined their sales organization.

Steel Production Rises 4 Points To 79 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—With resumption of steel making by some units affected by Ohio River floods, ingot production has moved up to 79 per cent of capacity, against 75 per cent the week before Iron Age said in the weekly review.

Mills at Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Youngstown resumed production, the trade journal said, while those at Ashland and Newport, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio, are still idle.

"As flood waters recede the extent of the damage to industrial plants, dwellings, bridges and highways will become apparent," the review said. "Preliminary surveys indicate there will be an urgent need for considerable steel for quick repairs and a much heavier demand later on for reconstruction work and flood control projects on a large scale. Foundries in the Cincinnati area have been hard hit and it may be weeks before all of them resume production.

"There was heavy ordering of plates, sheets, bars, structural shapes and sheet piling in the last few days of January for identified construction projects, including railroad equipment.

"Notwithstanding extremely heavy backlogs on mill books, further additions are in sight. Resumption of water shipments to the Pacific Coast, following settlement of the seamen's strike, will release considerable suspended business.

"Heavy smelting steel scrap has risen at Chicago, increasing the Iron Age composite to $18.92, a new high."

Your Income Tax

This is the ninth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Exemptions Allowed Couples Married During Taxable Year

Taxpayers should note that under the Revenue Act of 1936 the credit for dependents as well as the personal exemption is required to be prorated where a change of status occurs during the taxable year and that these credits are allowable not only for the purpose of computing the normal tax, but also the surtax. A fractional part of a month is to be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it is considered a month.

For example, a single man and a single woman who were married on July 20, 1936, and were living together on the last day of the taxable year, may file a joint return. If they file their return or returns on the basis of the calendar year, they would be entitled to a personal exemption of $2208.34, which is seven-twelfths of $1000 for the husband while single, plus seven-twelfths of $1000 for the wife while single, plus five-twelfths of $2500 for the period during which they were married. If separate returns are filed, each is entitled to a personal exemption of $1104.17, which is seven-twelfths of $1000 plus one-half of five-twelfths of $2500. If during the year 1936 the husband or the wife had the status of the head of a family prior to their marriage he or she would be entitled to his or her prorata share of the personal exemption of $2500 allowed the head of a family for the period prior to their marriage instead of merely that allowed a single person. However, for the period of their marriage any exemption to which either might be entitled as the head of a family would be merged in the joint personal exemption for that period. The joint personal exemption allowable in the case of a couple who were married and living together during the entire year may not exceed $2500.

If a child under 18 years of age and dependent on the parent for support reaches the age of 18 years during the taxable year, the credit of $400 for a dependent is required to be prorated in the same manner as the personal exemption. For example, should the child's eighteenth birthday fall on June 30, the parent would be entitled to claim $200 credit for the dependent child—that is, one half of $400. The same rule applies to other dependents where a change of status occurs during the taxable year.

Canada's Trade Up $274,400,000 During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's trade is steadily climbing back toward top figures. During 1936 it totaled $1,663,092,000, a gain of $274,400,000 over the previous year. With the exports amounting to $988,154,000 and the imports to $674,938,000, the excess of exports was larger than 1935 by some $38,000,000.

United States Best Buyer

The United States continues to remain Canada's best buyer and seller, accounting for nearly half of the total two-way trade. This trade has been steadily rising in recent years, and the acceleration in certain commodities was considerably quickened by the reciprocal trade treaty. Total trade during 1936, a full year under the treaty, rose from $670,987,000 to $776,521,000, with exports worth $406,665,000 (compared with $358,570,000) and imports worth $389,856,000 (compared with $312,417,000).

Commodities which have been most favored by the treaty include Canadian cheese, cattle, potatoes, maple sugar, whisky and lumber.

During the calendar year 1935 the exports of Canadian cheese to the United States, paying a duty of 7 cents per pound, not less than 35 per cent ad valorem, were only 4749 cwt. valued at $84,793. In the 12 months of 1936 this item, under a duty of 5 cents a pound and not more than 25 per cent ad valorem, soared to 114,564 cwt. valued at $1,579,873.

Shipments of maple sugar, on which the duty was reduced from 6 to 4 cents a pound, rose from $217,976 in 1935 to $1,289,776 in 1936. Shipments of whisky, on which the duty and taxes were cut in half, rose from $12,463,000 to $22,028,000. An additional 120,000 head of live cattle were shipped, the duty having been reduced from 3 cents a pound on some weights and classes to 1½ and 2½ cents.

Big Poultry Shipments

Shipments of poultry, on which duty was cut in half, were multiplied about 12 times. Sales of halibut were nearly doubled as a result of a cut of the duty in half. Shipments of patent leather, on which the duty was reduced from 15 cents a pound to 10 cents, were tripled.

The value of softwood boards and planks, on which the duty was cut in half, rose from $7,555,700 to $11,284,000, while exports of hardwood doubled.

As general conditions improve and producers increase their facilities for reaping the advantage of United States lowered duties there should be an even greater increase in Canada's export trade during 1937.

French Stabilization Fund Strengthened

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Bank of France has transferred 3,000,000,000 francs (approximately $148,800,000) of its gold reserve to the French Foreign Exchange Stabilization Fund, the Bank's statement for the week ended Jan. 29 disclosed today.

The transaction, coming on the heels of the recent British loan of £40,000,000 to the French railroads, will greatly strengthen position of the fund, it was asserted.

Decrease of the gold reserve by 3,000,000,000 francs reduces the bank's ratio of gold to engagements at sight to 54.67 per cent from 57.42 per cent.

Pennsylvania Earns Net Of $2.94 Share in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company shows net income in 1936 equal to $2.94 a share on the road's outstanding shares, M. W. Clement, president, said. So far in January, he said, gross was running 17 per cent ahead of last year. The 1936 surplus was $31,134,275.

Loss of emergency surcharges, floods and labor difficulties are having some effect on earnings, Mr. Clement said. He did not say to what extent these difficulties had retarded traffic and earnings. So far in January carloadings are running 20 per cent ahead of January last year. In 1936 Pennsylvania's freight revenues were up 22.5 per cent and passenger revenues up 13 per cent, Mr. Clement said.

The Pennsylvania has suffered some flood damage of a minor nature at several points along the Ohio, principally Wheeling and Cincinnati. The effect has been very minor, Mr. Clement added.

California's Farm Crop Value Largest Since '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The farm value of California's fruit, field and vegetable crops amounted to $439,415,000 in 1936, the largest for any year since 1929, and 18 per cent above the $370,916,000 of 1935, according to the report of Wells Fargo Bank. This value is 16 per cent below the $511,399,000 record high of 1929.

The value of vegetables increased 21 per cent from 1935 to 1936 to a new high peak of $88,890,000; field crops, 43 per cent to a near-record total of $176,187,00; and fruit crops, only slightly to $174,338,000.

Prices of vegetables are generally equal to, or higher than, those of a year ago. Most fruits also showed increases, and apricots and peaches declined only slight from the high levels of 1935.

International C. C. Will Convene in Berlin in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The International Chamber of Commerce will hold its ninth congress in Berlin from June 28 to July 3, the German Railroads Information Office was informed.

The German capital was selected for the meeting by the Chamber's secretary general in Paris.

Real Estate Prices and Rents Throughout Nation Climbing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Building, buying, and renting with almost pre-depression enthusiasm, America has boosted its real estate market up to a place beside industry and business in general in the recovery parade. In fact, if it weren't for the lack of the frenzied tempo of operations usually associated with such a condition, there would be all the elements of a boom in the picture of the market just revealed by the semi-annual survey of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The study shows that compared with 1935 there is more general market activity, that selling prices are higher, that rents are higher, that there is a shortage of most kinds of property, and that there is plenty of money looking for borrowers.

Assurances, though, that there isn't much immediate danger of a return of the bubble days of 1926 are offered by experts here who declare that the lesson of those times was well learned. They point out that even now with conditions ripe for a wild scramble, no such scramble has developed. They note particularly that practically all new building is for use rather than for speculative purposes.

The board, in making public its survey, and calling attention to the universally brighter picture, says that there is "a gradual advance, rather than a spurt."

Prices and Rents Climbing

In only one section of the country, the east south central, is there found any indication of a less active real estate market, and here in only 5 per cent of the cities, with 90 per cent recording gains. In a few regions activity is about the same, while 96 per cent of the cities report more activity.

Similarly in but one region, New England, is there any tendency at all toward lower selling prices, and here only in 5 per cent of the reporting cities with 65 per cent reporting a climb. Many cities in all regions report things about the same while in 80 per cent higher prices prevail. The average rise is 10 per cent.

Overbuilding so far is found in but very few instances, especially in single family dwellings. In all regions from 50 to 100 per cent of the cities need more small homes. The situation is about the same with apartments though in this field there are more indications of a tendency to overbuild particularly in cities of over 500,000.

There still is a slight inclination to overbuild business properties in many sections, especially New England, and generally in cities of over 500,000. But in most regions conditions are near normal in this respect.

Rents appear to be well off on a steady, upward climb. In but a few cities of New England and in the west south central region and generally in cities from 100,000 to 200,000, is there any signs of a drop, either in single or two-family dwellings. Nowhere is there any downward movement in apartment rates.

The most pronounced upward trend is found in cities of from 200,000 to 500,000, and geographically in the east south central, east north central, and west north central. Compared with a year ago, single family rates are up in 90 per cent of the cities and those for apartment space in 86 per cent.

Business Property Demand Up

Subdivision activity is more marked than for a number of years. The board finds things moving in this field in most regions and most types and sizes of cities, the greatest activity being in the south Atlantic and Pacific areas.

Money seeking investments is found most plentiful in the east south central regions and generally in cities from 200,000 to 500,000, though some cities in most every section report borrowers still looking hard for capital, the greatest number being in the middle Atlantic. Low returns yielded by savings banks and similar institutions probably are a factor in turning idle money toward real estate.

Interest rates, a most important factor in determining the amount of building and buying, are widely falling. The greatest tendency to reduction is in the west north central region and in cities between 200,000 and 500,000. Rising rates are found in a number of cities in the mountain area, where also fewer report an upward trend.

The board feels that perhaps the outstanding good news in its findings is the fact that renewed demand for business property is already reflected in higher rentals for downtown sections in about three quarters of the principal cities.

The need for homes after about seven years of practically no building at all is enough, it is felt, to justify considerably more building. And steady construction to fulfill this need, the board says, tends to counteract tendencies for pieces to go high and precipitate an unstable, speculative movement.

Republic Steel Net Increases Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Republic Steel Corporation in a preliminary report for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, shows net profit of $9,586,922 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed profits, equivalent after allowing for year's dividend requirement on 6 per cent convertible preferred and 6 per cent prior preferred to $1.74 a share on 4,127,264 shares of common. This compares with net profit of $4,455,735, or 49 cents a share on 4,046,767 shares of common in 1935.

T. M. Girdler, chairman and president, said: "Republic has been carrying out an extensive program of plant improvement. Since 1930 total expenditures for this purpose have been $65,000,000. The program started in 1936, including the new continuous strip mill under construction in Cleveland, will represent an outlay of $70,000,000.

"The tin plate mill being built adjacent to the sheet mill at Niles, Ohio, will be in full operation within a month. At about the same time the new wire mill in South Chicago will also go into production. This mill is designed to take advantage of the greatly increased demand for steel products from agricultural sections."

Active Grain Markets Are Foreseen Next Few Years

Kenneth Templeton, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, speaking at the annual meeting of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Tuesday night, predicted large and active markets in grain during the next two or three years as a result of the close adjustment between supply and demand the world over, which condition is not likely to change materially in a single crop year, he thinks.

The other speaker was Herman Fakler, vice-president of the Millers National Federation, who spoke on pending and proposed legislation.

Mr. Templeton said in part: "Within the limits of a few months, there are in the United States alone under normal conditions of production some 750,000,000 bushels of wheat 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,250,000,000 bushels of oats and 250,000,000 bushels of barley, 40,000,000 bushels of rye and upward of 25,000,000 bushels of soy beans which must find a market. By the process of competitive evolution the commodity exchange has been developed to perform this function.

"There is a great deal of misunderstanding as to what the Board of Trade is and does. It doesn't itself engage in business, but merely provides a place where buyers and sellers the world over, through their representatives may assemble and trade and satisfy the food demand of the world, and it furnishes and enforces the rules and regulations under which the business is transacted.

"The business is done by private contract. The records of the contracts that are made are sent out as quotations. These are known as 'Board of Trade quotations'; consequently, a great many people get the idea that the Board of Trade officially determines prices at which trades are made. This is not a fact. The quotations are a record of private contracts in an open market and do not record volume."

Many Oldham, Eng., Spindles Are Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLDHAM, Eng.—"Nearly 7,000,000 spindles have vanished in the Oldham area since 1926, and the severity of the blow to the largest spinning center in the world may be partly measured by the fact that this means a loss of employment for upward of 20,000 operatives, with an annual wage bill of £1,750,000," says the annual report of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association.

"Subsidiary trades dependent on the industry have been proportionately affected," adds the report. "The production of the 7,000,000 spindles would have kept 100,000 looms at work in various parts of Lancashire, so that the national loss in unemployment, turnover and revenue caused by the depression in the cotton trade cannot be adequately realized, nor can it be visualized that the loss to the nation is ever likely to be recovered."

Today, Oldham has 13,011,769 spindles available for production with 1,218,900 spindles indefinitely stopped.

English Firm's Generous Profit-Sharing Scheme

BATLEY, Eng.—The 1600 employees of J. T. & J. Taylor, Limited, woolen manufacturers, of Batley, own more than three-fourths of the firm's capital, and since the firm's profit-sharing scheme was introduced 45 years ago employees have received in dividends and bonus about £1,150,000.

Since the profit-sharing scheme started the dividends on capital have averaged about 11 per cent, and the bonuses on wage and salaries nearly 9 per cent.

At the annual meeting recently, Theodore C. Taylor, the head of the firm, who inaugurated the profit-sharing scheme, announced a dividend of 10 per cent on shares (the same as last year) and a bonus on wages of 5 per cent in shares. Adult workers who have been with the company at least five years—and these are in a great majority—receive double bonus.

Ward Baking Net Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Ward Baking Corporation, operating a chain of bakeries through the East, Middle West and South, reported consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 26 of $1,838,936, equal to $7.10 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock on which dividend arrears of $18.25 a share were reported outstanding Jan. 2. This compares with $1,015,826, or $3.97 a share on the preferred for the preceding year.

Merger Pondered Of Republic Steel With Gulf States

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Directors of Gulf States Steel Company will meet tomorrow to discuss an offer by Republic Steel Corporation for merger with that company, a Gulf States official said today.

The offer involves the exchange of Republic stock for Gulf State stock at the rate of 2 1-3 shares of Republic for each share of the Southern concern.

Should the proposal be accepted at tomorrow's session, a joint committee of directors will be appointed to work out a contract to be submitted to the stockholders of both companies at special meetings to be held later.

Negotiations for the merger have been carried on intermittently over a period of several years.

The merger, if carried through, will link companies with combined assets of $344,000,000. Although one of the smaller units in the industry, Gulf States Steel, with its factories located in the Birmingham, Ala., district, has been the chief competitor of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., United States Steel subsidiary, for its southern business.

Republic Steel Corp., third largest producer in the country, has plants in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Illinois and Maryland, engaged chiefly in production of light and medium steel pdoducts. Its only properties in the southern district consist of iron ore reserves, and pig iron blast furnaces at Birmingham having an annual capacity of 450,000 tons.

Negotiations for a combination of Republic and Gulf States go as far back as 1930, when Republic engaged in a contest for control with American Rolling Mill Co. The latter concern later withdrew from the bidding but the merger plan fell through.

At about the same time Republic, under the guidance of Cyrus S. Eaton, locked in a grim struggle with Bethlehem Steel Corp. for control of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. Proxies were sought eagerly by both sides and Youngstown common stock soared to above $153 a share in a declining market.

Bethlehem eventually won and a merger of Youngstown with that company was announced. Court proceedings were instituted and after five months of legal battling the merger was declared invalid.

Republic, formed in early 1930 through a merger of a number of smaller companies with the then Republic Iron & Steel Company, later merged Corrigan McKinney Steel Company, and its subsidiaries, Truscon Steel Company, Niles Steel Products Company, and Canton Tin Plate Company.

Commercial Credit Net $6.07 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial Credit Company and subsidiaries, engaged in financing instalment sales and in other specialized banking fields, reported for 1936 net income of $12,005,779, equal to $6.07 a share on the common stock. This compares with $7,738,945, or $5.60 a share, in the preceding year.

The company set aside $145,803 as reserve for the Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Both volume of operations and profit last year set new records.

Detroit Steel Products Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Detroit Steel Products Company and subsidiaries reported for 1936 net profit of $874,529, equal to $4.51 a share, compared with $310,774, or $1.60 a share, in 1935

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Quotations by the Associated Press

Specialties Rise in Quiet Market; Steels Actively Bought

Assoc. Press Ave. (90 Stocks):
1937 high 72.3
1937 low 69.1

Stocks Encounter Resistance After Morning Advance

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Following an early burst of strength in today's stock market, when many of the leaders pushed up to new post-depression tops, traders began to cash in profits and upturns of fractions to 2 points were reduced or canceled.

While an assortment of specialties continued to lean forward, trends were well mixed near the final hour. There was a coincidental slowing of activity. Transfers were around 2,350,000 shares.

U. S. Steel provided the sensation of the session with an opening block of 5000 shares changing hands at par, the first time the 100-mark has been reached since May, 1931. Brokers' cheers, however, were short-lived as the chief steel issue fell back. General Motors, along with Chrysler, was unable to make headway.

On the upside, a point or more at one time, were Bethlehem, Wheeling Steel, Vanadium, Walworth, Omnibus, Hollander & Son, Yellow Truck, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, Hiram Walker, Deere, Great Northern, Delaware & Hudson, Atlantic Coast Line, Inspiration Copper, McCrory Stores, Spiegel, Inc., and Standard Oil of N. J.

Displaying a lower drift were Loew's, General Electric, American Encaustic Tiling, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, Anaconda, Kennecott, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward and U. S. Rubber.

In addition to what brokers said was a sizable short covering in "big steel," considerable investment participation was believed to have aided this issue in past weeks. Not only has the financial sector been betting on the wiping out of this company's preferred arrears soon, but some quarters were looking for common dividends before 1937 passed.

The bond market ambled along in a narrow groove today.

Fractional gains were scored by American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, North Western 4¾, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Telephone 5s, Loew's 3½s, Southern Railway 4s and Texas Corporation 3½s.

Slightly lower were American Telephone 3¼s, Goodyear 5s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, International Paper 5s, New York Central 5s, Studebaker convertible 6s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

The foreign list was steady with Italian issues again favored owing to a feeling political stability has improved abroad.

Around mid-day the United States Treasury list showed slight improvement although prices were a trifle under early highs. Gainers were the 2½s, the 2¾s and the 2¾s of 1959. The 4s and the 3¾s of 1943 were a little lower.

Foreign Markets

London: Although trading turned quieter in the afternoon, the stock market maintained its firm morning trend today. Trans-Atlantic and oil issues, especially Shell Oil shares, advanced, while industrials were strong, with tobacco, rubber, steel and motor stocks in good demand. Gilt-edged securities and European bonds moved upward, and home rails held steady. The mining list, led by Kaffir and Rhodesian, continued to climb.

Paris: After showing early strength, prices closed generally irregular in the Bourse today. International issues moved higher, but rails lost ground. Rentes dropped 30 to 90 centimes, while Royal Dutch shares got up 60 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures continued their upswing today and ended 2¼d. to 2⅝d. higher. Active buying by United Kingdom, German, and Spanish millers and the strength in North American markets yesterday stimulated the sharp rally. Cotton futures easily responded to local and London buying which revealed a shortage of contracts and closed 3 to 5 points higher.

Investment Trusts

Fixed

	Bid	Asked
Mass Investors Trust	29.93	32.18
Basic Industry	5.56	....
Corp Tr Shs original	3.17	....
Cumulative Tr Shs	6.83	....
Deposited Bk Shs A	2.86	....
Deposited Ins Shrs A	2.86	....
Deposited Ins Shrs A	3.78	....
Diversified Tr Shrs B	12¼	....
Fundamental Tr Shs A	6.69	7.38
North Amer Bond Tr	64¾	69
North Am T Shs '53	2.94	....
Rep Trust Shares	14.96	15.46
Super Cp of Am Tr A	4.42	....
Trustee Stan Inv C	3.25	....
Trustee Stan Oil A	8.21	....

Management

Administered Fund 2nd	20.40	21.70
Bank Group Shs	2.12	2.29
Broad St Investing	36.84	39.40
Bullock Fund	23¾	25½
Century Shares Trust	27.98	30.09
Chain Store Investors Tr	28.74	30.50
Consolidated Inv Tr	34	37
Cons Inv Tr warrants	4.75	5.75
Dividend Shares	2.09	2.24
Eaton & Howard Fd A -1	23.62	25.63
Eaton & Howard Fd F	16.97	18.41
Equitable Inv Corp	35.76	38.43
Equity Corp pf	41½	44½
Fidelity Fund	25.58	31.87
Fourth Nat Investors	47	49
General Capital Corp	45.73	48.65
General Inv Trust	7.41	8.06
Incorporated Investors	27.26	29.31
Insurance Group Shs	1.78	1.92
Loomis-Say-2d Fd	49	49
Maryland Fund	10.63	11.62
Mass Investors Trust	30.33	32.18
Mutual Am Sec Tr	29.93	32.18
Mutual Investment	18.09	19.71
Nation Wide Sec B	4.95	5.05
Nation Wide Sec vot	2.23	2.39
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17¼	19¼
Plymouth Fund	1.09	1.11
Quarterly Income Shs	19.43	21.36
Railway & Light Sec	25½	7½
Railway & Light Sec pf	107	....
Second Nat Invest	4¾	5¾
Second Nat Invest pf	76	78
Spencer Track Fund	23.48	24.21
State St Investment	111.08	....
Supervised Shs new	15.29	16.62
Third Nat Invest	41	43
Trusteed Am Bk Shs B	1.02	1.12
Trusteed Ind Shares	1.62	1.79
U S Elec Lt & Pow A	20½	21
U S Elec Lt & Pow B	3.30	3.40
U S Elec Lt & Pow vot	1.24	1.32
World Inv Trust	11.44	12.37

Cotton Prices

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	7.07	7.10	7.07	7.10	%.07
May	7.06	7.09	7.06	7.08	+.06
July	7.01	7.03	7.00	7.03	+.06
Oct.	6.61	6.62	6.61	6.62	+.05

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
67	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	5	66	66½	66	8+2½
18⅝	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	34	18¼	18	18¼	....
28⅝	25½	Adams-Mill (2)	3	28⅝	28½	28½	Feb 3
36	33½	Addresso-Mul (1)	2	34½	34	34	— ¼
4⅜	3½	Advance Rumely	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	7	79	77	77	—1¼
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
15½	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.80a)	8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
4¾	3½	Allegh Corp	37	4	3⅞	4	....
48½	43	Allegh pf xw	1	44½	44½	44½	Feb 2
49¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	1	47	47	47	+ ½
48½	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	1	44	44	44	....
47¼	41½	Alleghâpr pf	4	42	41¾	42	....
41½	36½	Allegh Sil (1.65e)	18	40⅜	39¾	40	....
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	1	240	240	240	....
33½	30⅜	Allied Mills (.50g)	8	30½	30	30½	....
18⅝	16½	Allied Stores (.20g)	173	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ¾
83½	76	Allis Chalm (1½a)	27	79½	78¼	78¼	—1¼
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	9	38⅞	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	2	43	43	43	Feb 2
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	10	113¼	113	113½	— ⅞
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	3	95	94	95	Feb 3
41⅜	38⅜	Am Bank N (1.40e)	9	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
72½	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	11	72¾	72⅜	72¾	+ ¾
121	107	Am Can (4a)	31	108⅝	108	108	— ⅛
174	166½	Am Can pf (7)	1	167½	166½	166½	....
70½	56	Am Car & Fd	26	71	69¼	69¼	—1
100¼	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	5	104½	101½	104½	+4¼
84¾	72	Am Chain (4e)	6	82	81	81	— ½
123¼	115	Am Chain pf (5)	1	121	121	121	—3
105½	101	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	—2
19	13⅜	Am Colortype	14	19	18⅝	18⅜	— ¼
28⅜	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	30	28⅛	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.60g)	4	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8½	Am Encaustic Til	93	13⅞	11⅞	12¼	— ⅜
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 1
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	79	13½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	5	55	54	55	+1⅝
66⅞	58½	Am & For Pr $7 pf	3	63½	63	63	— ½
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	4	33½	33¼	33⅜	—1¼
20⅝	18	Am Haw SS (1)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	....
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Feb 3
51¼	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	7	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+ ¾
4⅛	2½	Am Ice	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
25¾	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
16	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	60	16⅜	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
58½	43	Am Loco	39	58⅞	55¾	56½	—1½
124¼	114	Am Loco pf	6	124⅞	123	123	—1¼
25½	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	10	24¼	24	24	....
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Mei (.15g)	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	65	64½	63⅝	64½	+1½
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	1	129½	129½	129½	Feb 2
67⅛	64	Am News (63⁄4e)	3	64	64	64	Feb 1
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	32	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¼
87⅛	79	Am P & L pf (6)	3	81½	81	81½	+ ½
72½	66⅝	Am P & L pf ($5)	7	67½	66½	67	— ⅜
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & SS (.60a)	97	29½	29	29	— ¼
35¾	33½	Am Roll M (1.20)	98	35¼	34¾	35	....
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	5	36	35	36	Feb 3
26¾	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	12	26¾	26½	26½	+ ½
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	24	94¼	93¼	94	— ½
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	5	151½	150	150	Feb 2
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	....
67½	63¾	Am Snuff (3a)	3	67½	66	66	Jan 28
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (1e)	12	71	70	70	— ⅝
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	2	25½	25½	25½	....
56⅞	....	Am Sugar (2)	1	53	53	53	....
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	3	141	140½	141	Feb 3
25⅞	23¾	Am Sum Tob (1a)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 3
187	181¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	184	183⅛	183⅛	— ½
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	4	98¾	98¼	98¼	— ¼
99¾	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	15	99⅞	99½	99½	— ¼
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb 3
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	48	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¼
29½	25½	Am WW&E (.20g)	40	26⅞	26½	26¼	— ¼
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	5	107	106	106	Feb 1
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	51	13⅞	13	13¼	— ¾
79	64	Am Woolen pf	47	77½	75¼	76½	— ¾
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	18	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	9	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
9	6⅜	Am Zinc	367	9¼	8¾	9	+ ¾
100	100	Am Zinc pf	1	100	100	100	Jan 13
52	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	51¼	50	50⅞	+1¼
57½	52½	Anaconda (1¼e)	106	56½	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅜
94⅞	84	Anaconda W&C (2a)	1	87	87	87	Feb 3
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	9	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	33¾	33	33	— ½
10	5½	APW Co	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
45½	41	Arch-Dan-M (3e)	9	44⅛	44	44½	+1
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Feb 3
10½	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	282	10½	10¼	10¼	....
90½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	8	90½	90⅛	90⅛	....
126	100	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jan 26
68½	59½	Armst Cork (⅓g)	15	67¾	66¼	66½	—1¼
16	14	Arnold Const (½g)	19	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	9	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅛*	As Dry Good	32	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
101	98	As Dry G 1st pf (6)	3	100	100	100	Feb 2
116	114	As DG 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
75⅝	69½	Atchison (2e)	22	74¾	73½	73½	—1¼
103	101	Atchison pf (5)	2	102	101⅜	102	— ½
49⅝	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	59	49⅝	48¾	49	+ ¾
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Feb 2
44	40½	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 3
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refining (1a)	65	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
116	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	116	116	116	Feb 3
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (2a)	4	84	84	84	+1½
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¾e)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	26	35	34¾	34½	— ½
9½	7⅝	Austin Nichols	9	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	78	8⅞	8⅜	8½	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	32	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	22	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ¼
109½	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	1	110⅛	119½	119½	+ ½
108	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	1	110	110	110	+ 2
23¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	53	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	37	36½	36½	— ½
44¾	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	Feb 2
40⅝	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	24	38¾	38	38¼	— ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¾
39	27	Bush Term db	18	39	36	36½	— ¼
15⅞	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	49	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
31½	29½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	21	32	31½	31¾	+ ¼
8⅜	5⅜	Butte Cop & L (.05e)	104	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
33	27¾	Byers A M	87	31⅝	29⅞	31	+ ¾
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	6	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼

—C—

48¼	42¾	Cal Pack (⅞a)	8	45¾	44½	44½	— ⅝
3¼	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	44	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	86	18⅜	17¾	18¾	— ⅜
34¼	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	*2	33¾	33½	33½	....
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	74	30¾	28½	28¾	—1½
17½	14½	Canadian Pacific	134	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼
61½	60	Cannon Mills (4e)	3	60	60	60	— ¾
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
169	138	Case J I Co (4e)	5	168	166¾	168⅞	+2⅞
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	11	99	98½	99	— ¼
31⅝	26⅜	Celanese (1½e)	28	30½	29½	29½	— ⅛
94⅞	84	Anaconda W&C (2a)	1	87	87	87	Feb 3
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	9	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	33¾	33	33	— ½
10	5½	APW Co	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
45½	41	Arch-Dan-M (3e)	9	44⅛	44	44½	+1
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Feb 3
10½	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	282	10½	10¼	10¼	....
90½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	8	90½	90⅛	90⅛	....
126	100	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jan 26
68½	59½	Armst Cork (⅓g)	15	67¾	66¼	66½	—1¼
16	14	Arnold Const (½g)	19	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	9	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅛*	As Dry Good	32	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
101	98	As Dry G 1st pf (6)	3	100	100	100	Feb 2
116	114	As DG 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
75⅝	69½	Atchison (2e)	22	74¾	73½	73½	—1¼
103	101	Atchison pf (5)	2	102	101⅜	102	— ½
49⅝	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	59	49⅝	48¾	49	+ ¾
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Feb 2
44	40½	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 3
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refining (1a)	65	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
116	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	116	116	116	Feb 3
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (2a)	4	84	84	84	+1½
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¾e)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	26	35	34¾	34½	— ½
9½	7⅝	Austin Nichols	9	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	78	8⅞	8⅜	8½	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	32	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	22	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ¼
109½	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	1	110⅛	119½	119½	+ ½
108	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	1	110	110	110	+ 2
23¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	53	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	37	36½	36½	— ½
44¾	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	Feb 2
40⅝	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	24	38¾	38	38¼	— ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¾
39	27	Bush Term db	18	39	36	36½	— ¼
15⅞	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	49	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
31½	29½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	21	32	31½	31¾	+ ¼
8⅜	5⅜	Butte Cop & L (.05e)	104	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
33	27¾	Byers A M	87	31⅝	29⅞	31	+ ¾
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	6	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼

—C—

48¼	42¾	Cal Pack (⅞a)	8	45¾	44½	44½	— ⅝
3¼	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	44	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	86	18⅜	17¾	18¾	— ⅜
34¼	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	*2	33¾	33½	33½	....
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	74	30¾	28½	28¾	—1½
17½	14½	Canadian Pacific	134	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼
61½	60	Cannon Mills (4e)	3	60	60	60	— ¾
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
169	138	Case J I Co (4e)	5	168	166¾	168⅞	+2⅞
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	11	99	98½	99	— ¼
31⅝	26⅜	Celanese (1½e)	28	30½	29½	29½	— ⅛
105½	100	Cerro de Pasco (4)	16	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
21¾	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	44	21½	20½	20½	— ½
52⅜	33½	Champ P & F (¼g)	9	50¼	50¼	50¼	....
44	41	Checker Cab	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	Feb 3
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	35	67¾	66	66¾	+1¼
91	89	Ches Corp (3)	1	88	88	89	+2½
3⅝	2¾	Chi & East Ill	3	3	3	3	....
11½	6⅞	Chi & East Ill pf	6	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
4⅜	3½	Chi & North Western	22	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
15⅛	11½	Chi & N West pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
3½	2⅜	Chi Great Western	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16¾	13¾	Chi Gt Western pf	8	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
32	30¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	11	31½	31½	31½	....
2½	2	Chi M StP&P	11	2¼	2	2⅛	....
5¾	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	11	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
23¾	23	Chi Pneu Tool	12	29⅞	29¾	29½	....
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	1	68	68	68	Feb 3
2¾	2¼	Chi RI&P	8	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
7¾	6¼	Chi RI&P 6% pf	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 3
8½	6⅞	Chi RI&P 7% pf	6	7¼	7	7	Feb 3
27½	24½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	2	26½	26½	26½	Feb 3
23½	20½	Chi Ore Oil	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	....
13⅝	12⅛	Childs Co	12	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
128¾	116¾	Chrysler (12e)	150	128⅞	127½	128¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	18⅞	City I&F (2)	9	20¼	20	20	....
10⅝	9	City Stores	18	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
38½	33½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	5	37¾	36¾	37½	— ⅝
38¾	33	Clev Cr Brns (3½e)	1	38⅝	38	38¼	+ ⅛
90½	78	Clustt-Peab (¾a)	9	86	82¾	86	+3½
136	123½	Coca Cola (3a)	6	136½	135	135	— ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57¾	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57⅝	57¾	57⅝	—
21¾	19¾	Col-Palm-P (½)	*89	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
24½	21	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	2	103¼	103	103	Feb 1
62¼	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	19	62⅜	61½	62¼	+ ⅜
47¾	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	2	46¼	45⅜	45⅝	+1⅛
20⅞	17½	Colum G&E (.40e)	94	18	17¾	17¾	....
108	100⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	101½	100¾	101½	Feb 3
101½	92	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	101¾	101½	101½	Jan 29
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vte (1a)	3	37	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
46½	42	Colum Pic pf (3¾)	2	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	123½	123	123	— 1
69¼	64¾	Com Credit (4a)	64	66⅞	65⅝	66⅝	+1½
114	109⅞	Com Cr pf (4½)	3	111½	110	111½	+1½
80¼	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	18	77⅝	76⅛	76½	— ⅛
120	116½	Com Inv Tr pf (4½)	7	116	114½	114½	—2½
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	90	20½	20	20½	....
4½	3⅝	Com & South	137	3½	3⅜	3½	....
75⅝	67½	Com & South pf (3)	11	67¾	68	67½	— ½
17⅜	13⅝	Conde Nast	2	17	16⅞	17	— ¼
42	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	37	42	41⅜	41½	— ½
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 3
18⅞	16⅝	Con Cigar	10	17½	17	17	— ⅛
10	8½	Con Coal	21	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	43⅝	Con Edison (½g)	*38	47⅜	46¾	46¾	....
108	106	Con Edison pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	....
5¾	5	Con Film	4	5½	5	5	— ⅛
18¾	16⅝	Con Film pf	4	17	17	17	....
13⅝	9¼	Con Laundries	13	13¾	11⅜	12½	— ¼
17¼	15⅞	Con Oil (.80)	162	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bond Range Is Generally Narrow—Curb Changes Today Minor

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3¼s '43-45	108.27	108.23	108.27
137 4s '44-54	114.16	114.14	114.16
1 3¼s '46-56	111.30	111.8	111.8
2 3¼s '46-49 June	107.8	107.8	107.8
17 3¼s '43-47	108.10	108.6	108.6
1 3¼s '41-43 Mch	108.6	108.6	108.6
10 3¼s '44-46	108.26	108.26	108.26
157 3¼s '46-49	108.8	108.5	108.5
10 3¼s '46-52	108.8	108.8	108.8
30 3s '46-48	107.12	107.12	107.12
4 3s '51-55	106.23	106.23	106.23
42 2¾s '55-60	104.22	104.19	104.19
2 2¾s '45-47	105.27	105.24	105.27
28 2¾s '48-51	104.9	104.9	104.9
53 2¾s '51-54	103.11	103.10	103.10
32 2¾s '54-56	102.11	103.11	103.11
68 2½s '45-53	102.20	101.19	101.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '47	105.8	105.8	105.8
12 3s '49	105.9	105.7	105.9
1 3¼s '64	106	106	106

Home Owners Loan

3s A'52	105	104.30	104.31
119 2¾s 49	103.30	102.27	102.27
50 2¼s '42-44	102.25	102.25	102.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany 5s 44	101	100¾	100¾
2 Alleghany 5s 49	95½	95	95
49 Alleghany 5s 50 sta	49	48½	48½
41 Am&For P5s 2030 41	84¼	84¼	84¼
35 AmIGChem 5½s 49	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 Am T & T 5½s 43	111¾	111½	111½
92 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101½	100⅞	101⅛
1 Am T & T cv 4½s 39	110¾	110¾	110¾
47 Am T & T 3½s 61	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
1 Am T Fdr gv 50	100	100	100
8 Am Wri Pap 6s 47	89	88½	88½
1 Am Wri P 6s 47 ct	89	89	89
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
46 Ang C Nitra deb 67	38	37½	37½
18 Arm Del 5s 55	100¼	100	100¼
4 Arm 4½s 39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 AT&SF cvt 4½s 48	110¼	110¼	110¼
20 AT&SF 4s 95	113¼	113	113¼
2 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 AT&SF&RykyM 4s 65	107	107	107
11 ACL cit 4s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 A C Line 4½s '64	106½	105¾	105¾
7 A C Line 5s '45	106½	105¾	105¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	59½	59½	59½
5 Atl & Dan2d 4s '48	52½	52½	52½
5 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	82	82	82
1 Austin & NW 5s '41	107½	107½	107½
3 Bald Loco 5s '40 Asd	106½	106½	106½
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
14 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¾	113¾	113¾
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	93	92½	92
13 B&O 5s '96 P	92½	92	92½
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	77½	77	77½
29 B&O cvt 4½s '60	77¾	77¼	77¾
25 B&O 4s '48	107	106⅞	107
6 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104⅜	104	104⅜
1 B&O 5s SW '50	105¼	105	105
3 Bang Ar 4s cvt '51 sta	115¾	115¾	115¾
8 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105½	105½	105½
24 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98⅛	98⅜	98½
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	87	87	87
23 Bost & Me 4s A '41	84	83¾	83⅞
10 Boston & Me 5s '55	88½	88	88½
30 Bot Cot Mills 6½s '34	40	39	39
7 Bot Con M 6½s '34ct	39¼	38¾	38¾
17 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103½	103⅜	103⅜
33 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	103⅜	103	103½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	131¾	131¼	131¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104⅝	104¼	104¼
63 Buf R&P 4½s '57	93	92½	93
20 Bush Trem 's '55	72½	70¾	72½
2 Bush Term 4s '52	78	75¾	75¾
22 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	73½	71	73
4 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	33	33	33
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
11 Can Nat Sy 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅜	113¼	113⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	117	117	117
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119½	119⅜	119½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113	113¼	113¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	104¼	104½	104½
27 Can Pac4s perp	99¼	99	99
5 Car & Gen 5s '50	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	103	103	103
21 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	32¾	32½	32¾
1 CenNew Eng 4s '61	74½	74½	74½
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	104	103½	103⅞
17 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	110	110	110
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	85¾	85¾	85¾
12 Certain-teed 5½s '48	96	95¾	96
9 Chesa Corp 5s '47	151⅝	150	151⅝
84 Chesa Corp 5s	133¼	130¼	133⅛
4 C & O 3½s '96D	101⅜	101	101
1 C & Ohio con 5s '39	108	108	108
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	101	101	101
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	57½	56½	56½
3 C&Q rfg 5s '71A	118	118	118
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110	110	110
78 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39¼	38½	38½
31 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	37¾	37¾	37¾
22 Chi & Erie 5s 82	124	123¾	124
41 Chic Gt West 4s 59	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝
4 Chi I & L 6s 47	40	40	40
45 Chi I & L 5s 66	23½	23½	23½
1 CM&StP 4½s 89E	67¾	67¾	67¾
20 CM&SP gen 4s 89	64	64	64
3 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	34¼	34¼	34¼
42 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	10⅝	10¾	10⅞
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	32	32	32
306 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	52½	52½	52½
12 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18⅝	17⅞	18
7 Chi &NW 4½s 2037 C	31¾	31¼	31¾
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	46½	46½	46½
4 Chi Ry 5s '27	79¾	79¾	79¾
19 C Ri & P 4½s ser A	20¾	20½	20⅝
27 C Ri & P cvt 4½s '60	11	10⅞	10⅞
12 C Ri&P rfg 4s '34	21	21	21
4 G Ri&P rfg 4s'34 ctf	19½	19½	19½
3 C T He & SEinc 5s '60	98	98	98
5 C T H & SEinc 5s '60	89½	89½	89½
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	111	110⅝	111
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	105½	105¼	105½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
93 Childs Co 5s 43	91½	91⅛	91½
12 Cin Gas&E 3¼s 65	103½	103	103½
4 CinUnTer 3½s'71 gtd	107½	107½	107½
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	97⅝	97	97⅜
1 Clev Cl Iron 4½s 50	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
7 Clev Un Term 5s 73	108¾	108½	108½
12 Clev Un T 5½s '77C	104¾	104½	104½
5 Col F & I 5s '70	91	90½	90½
11 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
9 Columbia G 5s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Col Ry P & L 4s '65	107	107	107
10 Coml Credit 3½s '51	100	99¾	99¾
1 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	103	103	103
3 Conn R&L 4½s '51sta	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105½	105⅜	105½
14 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68¼	68	68⅛
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Con Edis 2½s '56	105½	105½	105½
8 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106½	106¼	106½
105 Con Oil 3½s '51	106½	106¼	106½
5 Consum P 3½s '70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Consum P 3¼s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Container 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Crown Zel 6s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	64	64	64
4 Cuba RR 5s '52	60½	60½	60½
37 Del & Hud rfg 4s2'43	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
13 D&RG 4s '36	33½	33½	33½
6 D&RG We3t 5s '55	20	20	20
5 D&RG W 5s '55 asd	19	18¾	19
6 Det Ed 5s '37	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Det Ed 4½s '61	114	114	114
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
24 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	68½	67⅞	68⅛
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
29 Erie rf 5s '67	86¼	85¾	86¼
41 Erie rf 5s '75	86	85⅝	86
12 Erie gen lien 4s 96	89¾	89½	89¾
10 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	104½	104½	104½
23 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	16½	16¾	16¾
21 Fla E Cst 5s 74	17	16¾	16⅞
4 Fond J&G 4s 82 ctf	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	81	81	81
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	66	66	66
6 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s 51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
15 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	96¼	96	96¼
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101½	101½	101⅝
9 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅜	104	104
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118	118	118
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	108	108	108
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
52 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	125	124¾	124⅞
28 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	111½	111	111
12 G Bay & W deb B	14	14½	14½
6 Gulf Mob&N 5½s 50	106	106	106
4 Gulf M & N 5s 50	102½	102½	102½
7 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99	99	99
5 Hocking Val 4½s '99	109	107⅞	108½
8 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 5½	124	123½	124
1 Housatonic 5s 37	86	86	86
11 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	55¾	54⅝	55¾
25 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	84¾	84¾	84½
24 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	35¾	34¾	35¼
6 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	108½	108½	108½
29 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	76	75¾	75¾
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¾	92¾	92½
2 Ill Cen col tr 4s '52	91¼	91¼	91¼
17 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	87⅞	87½	87¾
22 ICCSL&NO 5s '63A	89⅛	89⅛	89⅝
3 Interb R T 7s '32 ct	89	89	89
21 Interb RT rfg 5s '66	96¼	96	96¼
2 Interb RT rfg 5s '66ct	95	95	95
1 Interlake Iron 5s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	35	35	35
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	33½	33½	33½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
76 Int Hydro El 6s '44	88⅞	87⅝	88
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
10 Int Paper 6s '55	100¼	99¼	99¼
12 Int Paper 5s '47	102½	102	102¼
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87¾	87½	87¾
5 Int T&T cv 5s '55	74	74	74
11 Int T&T deb 5s '55	79	78⅞	78⅞
3 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Jon&Laugh St 4½s61	104½	104½	104½
1 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	60½	60½	60½
1 K C South 5s 50	98¾	98¼	98¾
6 K C South 5s 50	96¾	96¾	96¾
14 K C Term 4s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Kendall 5½s '48A	102½	102 7-32	102⅜
2 Kresge Found 4s 45	109¾	109½	109½
7 Lac Gas 6s '42A	67	66¾	66¾
25 Lac Gas 5½s '53	70¾	69¾	70
9 Las Gas 5½s '60 D	69½	69½	69½
26 Lac Gas 5s '39	100¼	100	100
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	105	105	105
6 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	39	39	39
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	100	100	100
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	70¼	70	70
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	70½	70½	70½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	82½	82¼	82¼
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	74½	74½	74½
28 Leh Val 4s 2003	69	68¾	68¾
2 Leh Val Term 5s 41	108	108	108
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	122⅛	122½	122⅛
17 Loews 3½s '46	100⅛	100¼	100⅜
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Lorillard Co 7s 44	129¼	129½	129½
2 Lorillard Co 5 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
12 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	98	97¾	98
4 Mid Steel 4½s '52	104½	104½	104½
1 Minn St Ry 5s '37	106½	106½	106½
1 Mo Kan & Tex 5s '67	39	38½	38½
1 Mo Pac 5½s '65 A	46¾	46	46
156 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	46¾	46	46
16 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	46½	46⅛	46⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s '78G ctf	44¾	44¾	44¾
67 Mo Pac gen 4s 375	44	43¾	44¼
24 Mo Pac 5s '80H	18	17⅞	17⅞
25 Mo Pac 5s '81 J	46½	46⅛	46¼
49 Mob & O 4½s '77	46	46	46
38 Mob & O Montgom '47	38¾	37¾	38¼
18 Mob & Oh 5s '38	53½	50	53¼
2 Mob & O 4s '38	39½	38½	38¾
1 Mon W Pa5s'41sta	103	93	93
4 Mon WPa Pub5s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	109¾	109½	109½
3 M C 5s '27 101 25%32	101 25-32	101	25-32
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	102	102	102
57 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	96¾	93¼	96⅞
14 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	95½	95	95½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	117½	117	117
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	62½	62½	62½
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106	105¾	106
1 Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	105½	105½	105½
5 Nat RR Mex 4s '51 asd	5½	5½	5½
6 Natl Steel 4s '65	4½	4½	4½
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106½	106¼	106½
7 N O Gt Nor 5s '53	106½	106½	106½
5 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	101½	101½	101½
1 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	83½	83	83
9 NO Tex & M 5½s '54	83½	83¼	83¼
1 NO Tex & M 5½s '54	89½	89	89½
2 NO Tex & M 5½s '54 ct	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 NO Tex & M 5s '35A	51¼	51¼	51¼
35 NO Tex & M 5s '45B	57⅝	56¾	56¾
18 NO Tex & M 5s B '54 ct	50½	50	50½
138 NYC&StL 4½s '78	95	94¾	95
16 NYCh&StL 4s 46	105½	105	105¼
1 NY Conn 4½s 53	108	108	108
13 NY Dock Co 4s 51	69¾	69	69¾
9 NY Dock Co 4s 51	70	62½	70
8 NY Edis 3¼s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
28 NY G EH&P 5s 48	124	124	124
103 NY Lack & W 4s '73A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 NYNH & H cvt 6s 48	50	50	50
1 NYNH & H col 6s 40	63½	63½	63½
1 NYNH & H 4½s 67	47	47	47
1 NYNH & H 3½s 47	39	39	39
2 NYNH & H 3½s 56	38	38	38
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	41¾	39½	39¾
18 NY O & W ref4s55	37	36⅛	36⅞
55 NY Ry inc 6s 65	73½	71¾	73⅛
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	14⅜	13¾	14⅛
11 NY W& Bost 4½s'46	46⅛	46	46
93 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	47	46	46
3 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	46½	46⅛	46⅛
10 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	44¾	44¾	44¾
50 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	31¼	30	30
3 Nor Ry Cal 5s '56	120	119¾	120
2 Nor Am Co 6s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Nor Am Co 6s '83C	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	109¼	109	109
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	80½	80¾	80¾
1 Nor States Pw 6s '41	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
2 Nor States Pw 5s '54	108	108	108
28 Nor States Pw 5s '41	103	103	103
9 Nor States P 4½s '61	105½	105½	105½
30 Ogden & L Cha 4s '38	31	29	31
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Ohio Shore Ln 7s '47	113½	112½	112½
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	113⅜	113⅞	113⅞
10 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	112½	112½	113
22 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	104½	104⅝	104½
11 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	108	107⅞	104½
1 Pac Mail 1st 4s '38	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	104½	104	104½
13 Pan-Am P 6s '40	56¼	55	55¼
3 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	55½	55½	55½
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	74½	74½	74½
6 Para Pict 6s '55	100½	100⅜	100½
3 Park Lex 6½s '53 ct	50½	48	50½
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100½	100	100
1 Penn Glass 5½s '60	105½	105½	105½
1 Penn Oh&Det 4½s '77	105	105	105
12 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105¼	105¼
12 Pen Co 4s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Penn RR gen 5s '68	118¾	118¾	118¾
14 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	112¾	111⅞	111⅞
11 Penn RR gen 4½s'81	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
25 Penn RR 4½s '84 E	109	109	109
25 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	105	104⅝	104⅝
30 Penn RR 3½s '70	115	115	115
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	102½	102	102
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	97½	97	97⅞
1 Pere Marq 4½s '56	103	102⅞	103
12 Phila Co 5s '67	99	98½	99
7 Phil Elec 4s '71	106¼	106	106¼
37 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	26	24½	24⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
31 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	95¼	94⅝	94⅞
3 Agf Bank Colr26s '48	26½	26½	26½
1 Akersahus 5s '63	99½	99½	99½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Argentine 5s '57 A	105½	105	105⅛
3 Argentine 6s '58B	108	108	108
10 Arg 6s sf '59 Jne	69¾	69	69¾
3 Arg sf 6s '59 Oct	70	68½	70
3 Arg sf 6s 1960 May	103¾	103¾	103¾
25 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	124	124	124
2 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	50	50	50
4 Arg 6s 1961 May	63½	63½	63½
44 Argentine 5½s '62	47	47	47
2 Australia 4½s '56	39	39	39
5 Belgium 7s '55	38	38	38
1 Belgium 6s '55	41¾	39½	39¾
1 Bergen City 5s '60	107	107	107
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	102	102	102
12 Brazil 8s '41	21	21	21
12 Brazil 6½s '26-27	20	19½	20
43 Brazil 6½s '27-57	51¼	50¾	50½
3 Buenos A 6½s '55	44¼	43¾	44
1 Buen Ay 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾
27 Buen A 4½s '77	63¾	63⅞	63¾
8 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	82	81⅞	81⅞
3 Buen A 4½s 43-s '75	82½	82½	82½
1 Buen A 6½s '61st	86	85⅞	86
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
4 Canada 5s '52	24¼	24⅛	24¼
4 Canada 4s '60	113¼	113	113¼
11 Canada 3¼s '61	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝
15 Canada 2½s '45	100¾	100¾	100¾
23 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s '57	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
7 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '42	16	15¾	15¾
7 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15¾	15¾	15¾
7 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15¾	15¾	15¾
72 Chile 6s '42	19½	19	19
2 Chile 6s '60	72	19½	19½
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	19½	19½	19½
12 Chile 6s '61 Feb	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞
12 Chile 6s '61 Sept	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞
7 Chile 6s '62	19⅜	19	19
44 Chile 6s '62	19⅜	18¾	18¾
8 Chilean Mun 7s '60	16½	16	16
1 Chin Gov Ry 5s '51	55	55	55
7 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33	32½	32½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33	32½	32½
7 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	25½	25½	25½
9 Copenhag 5s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
13 Costa Rica 7s '51	98¾	98¼	98¼
74 Cuba 5½s '45	29½	28⅞	29
10 Denmark 5½s '55	62	62	61¾
11 Denmar 4½s '62	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Dom Rep sf 5½s '42	99¾	99¾	100¼
1 French 7s 49	78	78	78
10 GerC Ag Bk 6s38Apr	128	128	128
10 GerGov Intl 5½s 65	39	39	39
1 Ger Gov Ct 7s 49	23¾	23½	23½
1 Ger Gen El 7s 45	31	31	31
1 GtConElPJap 7s 44	39¾	39¾	39¾
19 GtConElPJap6½s50	91	91	91
1 Greek 6s 68	85½	85½	85½
2 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	32½	32½	32½
47 Italy 7s 1951	79¾	79¾	79¾
10 Japan 6½s 54	93½	92⅝	92⅝
2 Kans 6s '43 qt sta pr	97⅜	96¾	97
17 Kreuger&T5s59ct	25	25	25
1 Lombard El 7s 52	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	79½	79¼	79½
9 Mex 1910 4s asd sm 45	13¾	13¾	13¾
22 Milan City 6½s 52	7	7	7
13 Minas Ger 6½s 58	80⅞	80½	80⅞
15 Norway 4½s 65	32	31½	32
5 Norway 6s 44	101	100½	101
9 Norway 6s 43	107	107	107
48 Norway 4½s 56	103¼	102⅝	103
31 Nor HydEl 5½s 57	104⅛	104	104
1 Nuremberg 6s 52	16¾	16¾	16¾
20 Orient Dev 6s 53	26½	25⅞	25⅞
2 Orient Dev 5½s 58	77½	77½	77½
12 Oslo City 4½s 55	73½	73½	73½
2 Panama 5s 63A sta asd	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Par-Orl RR 5½s 68	74½	74½	74½
5 Peru 7s 59	102	101¾	102
51 Peru 1st 6s 60	21½	21½	21½
12 Peru 2nd 6s 1960	20	19½	19½
6 Poland 6s 50	60¾	60½	60½
1 Poland 7s '47	78½	78½	78½
1 Prussia 6s '52	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Prussia 6½s '51	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Queensld 7s '41	113¾	113¾	113¾
13 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	29	28½	28½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	30	30	30
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '56	30	30	30

Soviet's Six National Holidays Added to 60 Free Days in Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The first change in the Soviet calendar since 1932 will occur in 1937, when Dec. 5 will be celebrated for the first time as a national holiday, marking the date when the new Constitution was adopted.

The number of national holidays will thus be brought to six, none of which are celebrated as national holidays elsewhere. New Year's day is a holiday in Russia, but has merely replaced the normal "free day" on Dec. 30.

The Soviet calendar, as finally adopted in 1932 after many experiments, differs from that of other countries in having a six-day week; five days' work followed by a day of rest. There are 60 free days in a year, in addition to the six holidays. These occur on the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th and 30th of each month, with March 1 substituted for the fifth free day in February and Jan. 1 for the Dec. 30 free day.

Fewer Free Days

At first glance, Soviet Russia appears to have more free days than other countries. But there is no counterpart for the Saturday half holiday of other countries, or for the "five-day week," which means five days of work in seven. Industrial and office workers in Russia usually receive two-weeks vacation on pay in summer.

The Soviet state, as the only employer in the country, is interested in keeping everybody at work as much as possible. This is true because Soviet Russia, unlike other advanced industrial countries, has not yet solved the problem of adequate production, either in agriculture or industry.

Soviet propaganda attributes full employment to "socialism." But Soviet production thus far has not been governed by "socialism" so much as by the drive toward complete self-sufficiency. Reducing imports to a minimum, Soviet leaders have compelled the people to get along on what they can themselves produce. The country's production thus far has been sufficient only for a very modest standard of living.

No Shorter Work Week

Until the problem of production has been solved, as it has been elsewhere, the Soviet state will continue to keep everyone at work as much as possible. Meanwhile, no hint is allowed to appear of the possibility of such short working weeks as are urged, and in some instances applied, in some other countries.

Soviet peasants, constituting 65 per cent of the population, are also beginning to observe a six-day week on collective and state farms, except in the sowing and harvesting seasons, when they work as long as necessary. Farms, unlike factories, cannot be closed down entirely, but workers are divided into groups, with some taking holidays one day and others the next.

Most of the individual peasant households—still numbering 1,980,000—and some collective farms prefer to observe the old seven-day week. The old names of days of the week are preserved for their benefit, and for that of older persons in cities. All newspapers are dated as of Sunday and Monday, but Soviet young people seldom use these names, and cannot tell off-hand whether it is Sunday or Wednesday.

Sundays Not Free

The six-day week makes difficulties for religious workers, since the Soviet "free day" rarely coincides with Sunday, and workers are not permitted time-off to attend church services. This fact doubtless recommended the new week to Soviet leaders, who are atheists. But their chief purpose was to eliminate as many of the old holidays as possible, and train the population in new habits of continuous work.

Revolutionary anniversaries of all kinds are observed in Russia, dozens of them each year. In earlier and less strenuous years, they were marked by holidays, but since industrialization began, they are celebrated after the day's work is done. Some peasants, who still like to observe old religious feast-days, are permitted to do so only if they first complete a full day's work.

The Soviet calendar, as finally established, is that of a hard-working country, whose leaders are interested in producing as much as possible. While the seven-hour day is established as a "norm" both in industry and agriculture, a majority of the people in practice work longer, spurred on by various devices. Soviet leaders would not tolerate the campaigns for "30-hour weeks" vigorously pressed in many countries, and are not likely to do so until production levels satisfy them.

The production problem may be solved sooner because Soviet leaders also prevent strikes; any attempt to strike would be branded as "counter-revolution," and its leaders would be severely punished.

Nothing is permitted to interfere with plans for high production, which at present is the chief concern of the Soviet state.

Australian Voters Hear Both Sides Of Marketing Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A "case against the referendum" to be held in March on proposed alteration of Commonwealth Constitution Section 92 (dealing with free trade between the Australian states and involving the Commonwealth's powers to make marketing laws) has been prepared by members of the Federal Parliament opposed to the proposal.

The Federal Government decided on the taking of a referendum following a decision by the Privy Council (London) that its laws providing for orderly marketing of Australian products were a breach of Section 92.

The case against the referendum, with one representing the views of those who favor the alteration, will be circulated to every elector before the referendum is held.

Lack of Frankness Charged

The statement asserts that if the Federal Government had been frank, it could have asked the people to say that Section 92 did not bind the Commonwealth. It had, instead, according to the statement, obscured the meaning of the proposal by using words so devised as to persuade the people that it was asking for further legislative power—which it was not—and that it was seeking only a limited exemption from Section 92, which again, it was not.

"The Federal Parliament," the statement continues, "will be given no power over marketing that it does not now possess. It will not be able to protect minorities of producers, to protect consumers, or to regulate the conditions of workers producing and marketing goods.

"It will have no power to impress or to refuse to impress the stamp of its approval on state schemes of marketing. The straightforward and intelligible course would be to give Federal Parliament power to make marketing laws. But, because the states will not part with the initiative in the matter, the Commonwealth Government will not ask for full power over marketing. Up to now the legal doubts as to the Commonwealth power have acted as a brake on marketing legislation. If the alteration is made, the brake will be gone.

National Solution Called For

"Those who get the basic wage today may not find that it will buy as much as it did 30 years ago. The Federal Parliament will not be responsible for anything it does or omits under the new section. All it will have is the choice between acceptance or rejection of a state-devised scheme.

"The marketing problem is a national one. The Commonwealth Government shrinks from offering a national solution. It proposes that the Australian marketing scheme shall be a patchwork quilt, in which the Federal Parliament shall provide only the thread which holds together the state-made patches. Is the national Parliament of Australia to be degraded to a position of such inferiority and irresponsibility?"

Women's Home Director Defends Probation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Defense of probation and parole as institutions of "advancing usefulness" is contained in the ninety-second annual report of the Women's Prison Association of New York and Isaac T. Hopper Home, as submitted by Miss Rachel H. Powell, director, issued today.

"Probation is the modern approach to the handling of some form of wrongdoing," Miss Powell says. "The function of parole, properly carried out, is to give trained and skillful control and guidance to a person for a time after he or she gets out of prison. It should need no argument that this ought to be provided for every ex-prisoner for the sake of the society he is re-entering."

Miss Powell voiced the belief that eventually probation and parole would take over much correctional work now attempted by institutions.

"The greatest hope for the future is the prevention of crime," she added, attributing most of the trouble among women with whom the association came in contact to "bad bringing up, little schooling, instability, poverty, small opportunity for work and inadequate preparation for it."

Technical Education Stressed in Program Of New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The State Government proposes to spend about £1,000,000 on technical education during the next six months, including the construction of a new college at Newcastle, a "heavy industries" center about 100 miles north of Sydney, and additions to the metropolitan college.

In future, technical education will aim at the complete training of skilled tradesmen for the elimination of the apprenticeship system, to which technical training at present is complementary. If the co-operation of the labor unions can be secured, tradesmen in future will go straight to jobs from the technical colleges, instead of serving a period, generally five years, learning their trade under employers. This is a development which the Minister for Education, D. H. Drummond, studied in England, Europe and America, and which, he is satisfied, will prove to be the solution of many industrial problems in Australia.

Another development which Mr. Drummond is keen to introduce is an enlargement of the domestic science courses available, and to this end he will seek increased facilities for this study at Sydney University.

The New South Wales primary education system, Mr. Drummond said, compared favorably with the best in the world, and the domestic science courses at the primary schools, he claims, are the best in the world.

Naming of Judges And Approval By Voters Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—"Can the public expect to get non-political judges so long as judges are chosen by popular vote?" asks the current issue of Citizens' Business, the official organ of the Bureau of Municipal Research. The plan written by California into its Constitution in 1934 may be the answer to this problem, it says.

The essence of this California plan, says Citizens' Business, "is that judges will get their places originally by appointment. The appointed judge will serve a term, and if he desires another term will run on his record—the question for the voter being simply whether he shall be retained or retired, and not whether he shall be retained or some other candidate elected."

By Political Art

If the voters reject the sitting judge, the vacancy is filled by another appointment. Advantages claimed are:

Better qualified judges can be chosen by appointment than in the hurly-burly of a political contest. Personnel of the bench is still in the voters' control, because they have opportunities to undo mistakes of the appointing power. It is possible to set able judges who would not seek the office through popular election or would not be political enough to win if they did.

Last summer, according to Citizens' Business, the Ohio Bar Association voted to try for a constitutional amendment putting such a plan into effect. It is declared worth a thought, perhaps a trial, for Pennsylvania. Referring to the present plan in Pennsylvania, the comment continues:

"The public selects judges under a system which gives an advantage to candidates who practice the political arts, and then frowns if it gets political judges. While the family court bill (House Bill 108) may not offer much hope of a solution, it at least recognizes that there is a problem. . . .

Purposes Collide

"After making it unlawful for the judges and employees of the court to engage in various kinds of political activity, it collides head-on with a hard fact—that except for temporary service, the judges of such a court must, under the Constitution, be chosen by the voters. So the bill eases up somewhat, allowing a judge to begin six months in advance of the primary election to seek re-election."

The bureau's statement notes that there is no general agreement in this country as to the best method of choosing judges, and adds:

"Popular election inevitably tends to produce political judges, and probably deprives the people of the services of many who would make splendid judges if it were not for unconquerable aversion to political campaigning.

"This suggests appointed judges, and yet it is hard to get the people of a community to yield to an appointing authority all right to say who shall sit in their courts."

Canada and the British Empire: Ottawa Reviews Its Obligations

(Continued from Page 1)

towards the Government on the Thames.

The blood-ties that once made association with the "Old Country" a real and personal attachment have to a large extent withered and died with the passing of the years. The large majority of young Canadians were born in this country of Canadian-born parents.

The nationhood which Canada was accorded by the Statute of Westminster has given the people a feeling of independence of action which, while it has not weakened the tenuous bonds of empire, has changed the original imperial concept. The Empire has become a commonwealth of nations in the minds of Canadians, as well as on the statute itself.

There is perhaps not the same confidence in the infallibility of British statesmen that was once generally accepted by Canadians. The abdication of King Edward VIII, the Hoare-Laval fiasco, the failure of sanctions against Italy—all these things have been observed and considered and have not particularly enhanced the tradition of statesmanship in the Mother of Parliaments.

So it may be difficult to reproduce in large quantities the impulsive, involuntary rush to arms that occurred in 1914. Canadians may fight in the next war—it is quite probable that they will if the Empire is involved—but the prelude to warlike action will be a slower and more mature consideration of the situation.

There Are Dissidents

The so-called isolationists, and with them are grouped those people who shrug their shoulders and observe that "we are so far away," present a difficult problem to anyone to measure the depths of imperialistic sentiment.

That somewhat chastened area west of the Great Lakes to the foot of the Rockies has for years been regarded as a hot bed of secessionist activity. Ever since the prairies insisted upon building the Hudson Bay Railroad they have been suspect in eastern Canada and there has been a feeling that plots are under way to leave the confederation of provinces and write their own tariffs which no one in Ottawa has ever been able to do to their satisfaction.

The West has done things like electing William Aberhart and his Social Crediters in Alberta and sending a Communist to the Legislature of Manitoba. These moves the East would attribute to the devastating effects of the drought and the depression.

There are many people in western Canada who would welcome assimilation by the United States and there are many more who base any ideas of foreign policy and Canada's relation to the Empire that they may have to the fact that the existence of the friendly nation to the south is the greatest insurance against war and the most powerful argument for isolation that can be advanced. This confidence in the friendship of the United States and the feeling that Canada by reason of its geographical position is immune to war is not to be found so frequently in the East.

The world has grown smaller through the magic of radio, airplanes and fast ships. That this was the case was the favorite theme of visiting British imperialists, who, almost as if by design, trooped across the Dominion last summer uttering loyal cries and stopping frequently to listen for echoes of this sentiment from their polite Canadian listeners. In the West they believed them when they said the world was smaller but they qualified the belief with the realization that Calgary was relatively still as far from London. The distance that separates the West from the cockpit of Europe is still vast and there is a stubborn refusal to believe that anything that might happen there could possibly affect them to the extent of placing them in danger from invasion.

The Pacifists

These isolationists include many who realize the dangers of attempted neutrality and are conscious that it would be a myth in the next war, but who feel that Canada and the United States must stay out of the conflict, even at the cost of their national honor, if peace is to live in the world.

Then there is the great French-Canadian Province of Quebec, which is about as imperialistic in its sentiments as the land from which its first settlers came. Of the 3,000,000 inhabitants, the majority are French-speaking and Roman Catholic. In the last war they were slow to enlist, and their elected representatives fought conscription. There is no reason to believe that these people have shifted from that position of isolationism. Quebec sends 65 members to the House of Commons, and the great political power that they have always wielded would certainly be felt in such a crisis, as was suggested earlier.

Quebec's position may be safely predicted, but whether or not the trends which go to make up the rest of the isolationist sentiment in the Dominion are well enough defined to constitute opinions with which a grave issue like war or peace could be oriented remains to be seen.

Little has been heard from the Canadian collectivists since the word "sanction" was defined as an English noun referring to oil. They have had a difficult time meeting the argument advanced some years ago by Benjamin Franklin, in which it was said that "there never was a good war or a bad peace."

Recently in Toronto the League of Nations Society organized a rally which it was hoped would result in a wide peace movement. Representatives from all organizations interested in world peace were invited but the conference soon lost its effectiveness in differences arising out of the suspicion in some quarters that the Society was planning to run the movement once it got started. Objections came from those who felt that there was an attempt to impose support of the League of Nations upon the design of the new movement and many felt that the League did not represent the most effective method of achieving world peace.

The membership of the League of Nations Society is not large. The League commands no great devotion from Canadians and it is likely that the collectivists will have little influence in the event of a crisis.

These divisions are of course not clear-cut, with the possible exception of the Imperialists. There are shifting, unstable opinions that represent everything from mid-Victorianism to Communism. The majority will look to Parliament for guidance rather than attempt to dictate a stand that they feel should be taken.

Premier King has definitely declared that he will take no definite stand until the moment for action arrives. This was the position he assumed when Great Britain massed her naval might in the Mediterranean and the Duce of Italy shrank back after a few warlike gestures. Even though Canada's estimates for armaments are twice as large this year as they were last—$34,000,000—Mr. King insists that Canada is arming for defense alone.

At Geneva last summer Mr. King sedulously avoided committing Canada to collective action in the event of war. He tarried in London and came on home leaving no promises behind him. In the recent debate on defense he protested that the estimates were struck with no interference or suggestions from London.

No Foreign Plan

Mr. King is a great Liberal, no matter how you write the "l." He has respect, almost amounting to reverence, for democratic procedure, and in the other sense he is a wary and astute politician who will risk no dangerous commitments. Not until the day that Canada's Parliament convenes to consider the grave problem of war and peace will the Dominion have, in effect, a foreign policy.

And what will that policy ultimately be?

In the opinion of this writer it will be to fight in defense of the Empire. The issue will be decided under stress, and not in the cool tranquillity in which many Canadians are today telling themselves that the Dominion should take no part in any war outside its peaceful shores. The threat to the safety of the Empire, of which the Dominion is an important and loyal part, will break divisions of opinon, and the majority of Canadians will choose to enter the next war.

Social Calls in Washington Can Safely Be Paid by Mail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The nation's capital, it appears, is not going to give up immediately its complicated system of making and returning social calls, denounced by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York as a "frankenstein," serving no useful purpose except to add to the profits of printers and taxi drivers.

Congressional wives here for the first time, as well as a number of veterans, are still making their way about each week-day afternoon armed with a purse full of calling cards that grows light as twilight descends.

Mr. Fish's excoriation has been the subject of considerable discussion wherever wives of officials gather, but no one has yet seen fit to do anything about it.

To Mr. Fish and other husbands the calling system seems complicated, but the social secretaries still claim it is simple, because it puts everybody in their place without creating any hard feelings.

When a wife arrives in Washington, one of her first acts is to purchase a thin lavender book on capital etiquette, telling her, among other things, who should call on her first and whom she should call on first. If she is wise, she will ask a more experienced wife of one of her husband's colleagues to conduct her on the rounds until she learns the ropes.

The Calling List Is Heavy

She sticks a memorandum in her mirror, reminding her where to go on which days of the week, as follows:

Monday—Justices of the Supreme Court.
Tuesday—Members of Congress.
Wednesday—Cabinet.
Thursday—Senate.
Friday—Diplomatic.

Then she starts out to call on everybody in Washington who outranks her husband, beginning at the White House and continuing down to the wives of all Congressmen in office longer than her husband or from states admitted before his.

The White House call consists of a mere formality of placing cards on a silver tray without even getting out of one's car. The caller is warned by the social mentors that she must not even think of asking for the President's wife.

The wife of a Supreme Court Justice, being near the top of the line, has only to call on the wives of the President, Vice-President, ambassadors and members of the court who outrank her husband, but a new congressman's wife is expected to call on the wives of the President, Vice-President, ambassadors, foreign ministers, justices, Cabinet members and of all senators and representatives who outrank her husband.

One Can Call by Mail

If she makes all the calls she should, she soon finds they run into the hundreds.

Calling cards are scattered far and wide. The rule is that one card must be left by each person calling for each person called upon. If the host has a large family of adults, the caller may find herself leaving four or five cards at one place.

Ten minutes is plenty long enough for a call, according to the social dictators, and if the caller has not that much time to spare, it is perfectly proper for her to wait in her car while the chauffeur takes the card to the door, or she can send it through the mails.

Even if one has an old friend in officialdom, it is improper to ask her to your house until you have first left your card at her house.

Like all woman's work, official calling is "never done." Though a wife may have completed her first round of calls long ag , at the beginning of each new congressional session a new batch of cards are left at her door calling for return visits.

If a woman isn't interested in social activities, she is not compelled to make any calls. The majority of official wives, however, feel they are helping their husbands if they make an effort to get acquainted with the wives of other officials. Many of them give up before they get halfway down the list.

Japan Opposes 40-Hour Week

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Japan intends to oppose any move to set up the 40-hour week internationally, the newspaper Nichi Nichi declared today.

The newspaper said that Japanese opposition was based on the 51-hour week already established in the Japanese cotton industry and on the widely dissimilar conditions of labor in different countries.

The 40-hour week, the Nichi Nichi said, will be a pivotal issue at the twenty-third International Labor Conference at Geneva next May.

Japan also is undecided, it said, whether to attend a Washington labor conference in April, but predicted the nation, whether or not it participated, would register objections to proposals for the shorter week.

GENEVA, Feb. 3 (AP)—More fatalities occurred in United States coal mines in 1935 than in those of any other country, statistics compiled by the International Labor Office set forth. The figures, incorporated in a report on mine safety to be submitted to the labor organization's governing body today, disclosed an average of 2.18 deaths for each 1000 workers in the United States. Germany was second with an average of 1.37, and was followed by Great Britain with 1.01; Belgium 1.04, France 0.83, and The Netherlands 0.77.

Thomas Warns of Franco

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, expressed to Secretary Hull Feb. 1 a belief that victory for the insurgent General Franco in Spain would mean the rise of fascism in Latin America. He called on the Secretary of State to present an oral statement of his views on American neutrality.

Home Loan Capital Sought

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Home Loan Bank Board is planning to go into the money market for the first time this month. Preston Delano, governor of the Home Loan Bank system, told a House appropriation subcommittee increased business required seeking money in the market. The capital of the Home Loan banks has been sufficient hitherto for advances to members of the system, he said. The market is anxious to take the board's debentures, he added, because "there is a plethora of money in the country."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 153 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—March 1-8, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.
Providence—Saturday, Feb. 20, 1:15 p. m.; Friday, March 12, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Thursdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1280kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Feb. 7, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., WEXAL, 6.06mc.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

Income Buys, Exchanges, Eastern for Local Rentals. Homes, Insurance 5% and 5½% Long Term Loans EDDY D. FIELD 1619 S. La Brea, Los Angeles OR. 1291

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

JACKSON HEIGHTS, Long Island, N. Y.—Beautiful four-room furnished apartment. Call Newtown 9-9139.

LONDON — FOR CORONATION, furnished flat with service, bedroom and dressing room, bathroom, large sittingroom on first floor at Clarges Street just off Piccadilly. Box M-772, BCM / CSM, London.

LONDON, ENG. — Charming furnished top self-contained flat, 6 months; 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, plate, linen; 10 minutes town; phone. BASS, 7 Elgin Mansions, Elgin Ave., W. 9.

BEAUTY SERVICE

FACIALS AND CARE OF HAIR GIVEN IN YOUR HOME
Special work for business women and general beauty parlor service; trained in Europe and America. Call MADAME HATTIE, CA. 8-4040 98 Morningside Ave., New York City.

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1192 6th Ave., N. Y. LO. 5-8236.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SACANDAGA PARK, N. Y. Furnished nine-room cottage, newly painted, modern appointments; facing golf course; will sacrifice; need money. WM. KALBFELD, P. O. Box 138, Gloversville N. Y.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap 3632.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 259 East 60th St., New York City.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. G. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—2 adults, 2 children; four-room apt.; assist with cooking. 115B West 168th St., Bronx, N. Y. Phone Topping 2-0083.

HOUSEKEEPER, general work, for two adults, private house; sleep out preferred; $10 week. 1314 E. 80th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOTHER'S helper to assist with housework and small child; moderate salary and good home; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Advertiser 5 Lincoln Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Home to share; couple or two women; $65. Tel. Larchmont 491. 36 Pinebrook Dr.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MILLINERY

MILLINERY, finest, your hat to order or ready, prices right. JANE CALE Prince George Hotel, New York City

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. Practitioner's Office—Afternoons. Call after 5 p. m. Suite 1960, 11 West 42d Street.

PRACTITIONER'S office, two quiet rooms in Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. Call MRS. ADAMS, Belmont 0743 or Kirkland 2028.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

DOUGLASTON, L. I., N. Y.—30 mins. Penn Sta.; rooms and suites with bath, overlooking water; spacious grounds; restful, homelike atmosphere; excellent cooking. 38-40 233rd St. Bayside 9-6937

REAL ESTATE

A FINE selection of bungalows and houses from $35 to $100 a month. COLLYER AND BAILEY, 10 South Grand Avenue, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Freeport 4181.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate and Insurance
Appraisals—Property Managements
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems
Free Personal Service.
kers; excellent commuting facilities. BURKE & OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1931
27 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

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Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs. 26 E. Parkway Tel. 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

N. WOODBURY, N. J.—Bungalow-type house containing two modern apartments; all conveniences; rented; 2-car garage; corner lot, 70x150; residential section; 20 mins. Camden Plaza. MRS. R. GIBSON, 354 Elm Street, Kearny, New Jersey.

Local Classified

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 1 Brimfield Street, BOSTON

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

TOURISTS and commercial travelers accommodated. MRS. CHAS. CHASE, 1467 State St. (end of car line), Watertown, New York. (Route 12).

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wishes room in quiet home; about $4; no other roomers. Write Box W-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades (not all colors), specially priced to clear our stockroom. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Store manager, 4 years with Woolworth, good record; capable of taking complete charge; married; wants position with future. A. H. WERNER, 44 Stanfield Terr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 620 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG woman, experienced comptometer (calculator) operator, wishes position, N. Y. C. or vicinity; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box K-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEONARD ADAMS, A.A.G.O.
Teacher of Piano and Organ
Children's and Adults' Courses
1400 Elmwood Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.

SONG RECITAL—MARCH 6
ROBERT MALONE, Studio, 915 Carnegie
Col 5-5800—10 W. 61st St. N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St. N. Y. City. Room 803. CH. 4-4408.

CONNECTICUT

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MEIGS
Eagle Shirts—$1.55
Every shirt on sale sells regularly for $2.00 or more.
Madras and broadcloths in white, plain colors, stripes and patterns.
A Month of Money Saving Opportunities
February Furniture Specials
All types of furniture suites, individual pieces, including Baby Furniture and Rugs.
HOWLAND'S

HASTINGS CORSET SHOP
Negligees — Pajamas
Slips — Gowns
Fine Quality—Moderately Priced
1286 MAIN STREET

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Plumbing and Heating
Uniflow Water System and Refrigerators
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Finest of Fresh Sea Food Daily Luncheon and Dinner
E. ROLLERI & SON, Props.
12 Years Chef of Stratfield Hotel
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JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
First Quality Meat
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Ave. Delivery

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, Phone Gr. 3147-R Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 12 a. m.
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System
ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tel. 3273

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
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THERMOMETERS
For Indoor and Outdoor Use
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HARTFORD (Continued)

Every Friday
DATE CORN MUFFINS
30c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 MAIN ST. 536 ASYLUM ST.

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATES ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

delicatessen
the finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
988 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr.
(Newton, Robertson's Bakery)

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

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303 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 3-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

Why Not?
Give Books for Valentines
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Coombs
741 Main Street Tel. 2-3201

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Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service.
18 Colony Street At the Clock

Lamphier Funeral Home
Our Chapel and Service Offer Every Comfort
Lady Assistant
Phone 253-W 122 West Main Street

MIDDLETOWN

WETHERBEE & CONROY
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

D. MILLER CO. Inc.
Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum .99, 1.39, 1.59 YARD
Window Shades DUPLEX — .69, .89
Axminster Rugs 27 x 54 — $2.49
Wilton—9 x 12 $65.50 Value for $50.50

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
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To Wear Under Coats
From $29.75 up
Ann Allen GOWNS
2K Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.)

Togs for Boys and Girls
Up to Size 14
Shoes—Suits—Dresses—Coats—Hats
Pajamas—Robes—Layettes
ELI MOORE, INC.
942 Chapel Street

Esso GASOLINE
Goodrich Tires — Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
225 George Street 8-5722

THE EDW. P. JUDD COMPANY
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The books reviewed in the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
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Rugs Washed and Stored
Domestic and Orientals
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN CO.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
GREETING CARDS
for Monitor Readers
CHAPEL STREET, AT THE TAFT

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

VALENTINE'S DAY
Sunday, Feb. 14th
Valentines from 1c up
The Harvey Lewis Co.
849 Chapel Street

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THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

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9 A. M.-11 A. M.
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The Smart Woman
INC.
Tailored Clothes of Distinction
Ready-to-Wear Custom Made
Blouses Dresses
63 Wall Street, Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily.
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The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Clothing and Haberdashery
For Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 3-4188

Have Your Pictures Taken in THE JEAN SARDOU MANNER *at Our Photo Studio*
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

PHONE 3-3245
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET

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Ideal Market
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Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

Final Reductions on Winter Coats
H. FRANKEL SONS
262 Atlantic Street

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Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
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Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

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We deliver with great care
Floral tributes sweet and fair.
Why not choose from stocks of ours.
Valentines of lovely flowers?
SAXE & FLOTO
41 West Main St. Phone 3-1112

FINLAY & WESTWOOD

Painters and Paperhangers
PHONE 4-3636

Mickey Mouse Glasses with
Woodland
Cottage Cheese
852 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

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Silk Underwear, Silk Stockings and Stylish Gloves
None like Van Raalte make for quality for style and for pleasing price.
Ask for Van Raalte
"because you love nice things"
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
Waterbury Conn.

Cold Weather Underwear!
Men's Union Suits
Long Sleeve—Ankle length.
Short Sleeve—Ankle Length
Sizes 36 to 46—98c
The Miller & Peck Co.

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
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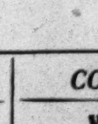
Our January Clearance Sale
Is Now On
DRESSES
COATS
MILLINERY
LINGERIE
CORSETS
SUGENHEIMER'S
Waterbury, Conn.


We specialize in "Zotos" and "Frederics" Permanents
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 BANK ST. PHONE 3-0073

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

CALVERT 1080—1081
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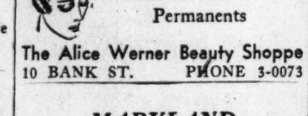
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"



FANCY CAKES GLASER FANCY ICES
Confectioner and Caterer
Catering to Weddings Our Specialty
320-322 E. NORTH AVENUE
PHONE UNV. 3612

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

Hoag and Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
McGregor Sweaters, Leather Jackets and Wool Hose

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Save 20% in Reardon's February Furniture Sale
Everything Reduced
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE

BLACK STORK
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
CALL 4-9111

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

Whitney's
FEBRUARY SALE
FINE FURNITURE
Now in Progress
Saving you from 10 to 40%
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349

Hammond Electric Organ
Ideal for Church or Home
We sold 2 more last week
"There's a reason." Inquire from
WEEKS & DICKINSON
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA
Quality Food
Specializes in Fresh Vegetables
80 Hawley Street Binghamton, N. Y.
One Block Back of Court House

Colorful Print Frocks of Spring, 1937
$10.95 : $12.95 : $16.95
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen
The Watches That Have Proven True
DARROW-DAVIS
Quality Jewelers 82 Court St.

Furniture Sale
Our annual Mid-Winter Furniture Sale for thrifty people offers fine, comfortable and smartly designed new home furnishings at extremely moderate prices. Ask us to prove it.
At McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIR, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0388 TEL. 0121

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3305
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

ODORLESS
DRY CLEANING, Inc.
Improved System of Cleaning Ladies' and Men's Wearing Apparel
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
THE BEST AT A REASONABLE PRICE
842 Hertel Avenue De. 2177

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

● You will find that the best coal you can buy actually costs you less. That is why we recommend
Jeddo-Highland Premium Anthracite
M. J. PETERSON
OFFICE AND YARD, Riverside 7389—1170

CORTLAND

DEXTER and OSBORN
Best in Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
74 Hamlin Street Phone 2141

GLENS FALLS

"Lindys" Flower Shop
QUEENSBURY HOTEL
Flowers for All Occasions
Tel. Glens Falls 2-3148

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Williams & Dye Co. ESSOHEAT
The Modern Fuel Oil
OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
is in full swing with prices on our regular stock greatly reduced.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

Phoenix Pure Silk Hosiery
$1 a pair
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dial 2711

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
13 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

ENJOY WINTER SPORTS
WITH
Clark Hardware Company's
Skis—Sleds—Skates
Toboggans
13-15 EAST THIRD STREET
JAMESTOWN N. Y.

KENMORE

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop

Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shada
3142 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9719

Office Phone
91 Euclid Ave. Ri 6140
JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
KENMORE, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

ANNUAL BIG "9c" SALE
STARTS SATURDAY
Lasts One Week
A Store Full of Values
G. W. MERRELL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
HOUSEWARES HARDWARE
1921 PALMER AVE.

Long Island

BAY SHORE

Complete Line of Household Furnishings
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 20

Charles H. Tecklenburg
Socony
Furnace and Fuel Oil
Cor. 4th Ave. and Union St.
Phone Bay Shore 581

Suffolk Fuel Co.
'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Office and Yard—70 No. Clinton St. Bay Shore.
TELEPHONES
BAY SHORE 2640—ISLIP 60

Park Battery and Ignition Service
Batteries, Generators, Starters
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
63 Park Avenue
Chas. W. Ehrle
Phones: Bay Shore 1809, 2299

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE
(Continued)

FREISTADT
ULMSCHNEIDER'S
Complete line of Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Dorothy Gray and Belcano Preparations.
CANDIES — ICE CREAM
92 Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 166

White Funeral Service
GEORGE C. WHITE
34 Park Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.
Tel. Bay Shore 208

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS *ARE THE BEST*
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

GRAND FISH MARKET
Sea Foods in Season
Orders delivered Tel. Freeport 5908
90 South Grand Avenue

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods Grace Rush Food Specialties Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peck-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

Clearance Sale of Winter Dresses
●
Exceptional Values
●
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. Flushing 9-3834

WRITING PAPER
15c to $1.50
AT
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41 AVENUE
Fl. 9-1701—9-7203 Opp. Murray Hill St.

FOREST HILLS

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

Harding Court Beauty Salon

Licensed Zotos Shop
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin St.
Bou. 8-7735

BO 8-9910—9911 Home Phone BO 8-3160
FOREST HILLS PLUMBING Co., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

RUGS CLEANED
Washed—Repaired—Stored
by Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. Vartabedian & Co.
117-12 QUEENS BLVD.

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin St. Bou. 8-4786

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Follow Cupid's Arrow for Valentines at
MARKWORDT'S
Opposite Post Office

FOREST HILLS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Male and Female Domestic Help. All Nationalities. Part or Full Time Workers. Sleep In or Out
All References Investigated and Filed
MRS. SLAVIN, Prop.
7138 Austin St. Bo. 8-4657

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
131 So. Main Street Phone Freeport 1946
Groceries and Meats
We Stock Many Monitor-Advertised Items Including
Heinz Food Products

GREAT NECK

Arthur L. Bradley
Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

KOLKER'S
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
and
GROCERIES
20 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. Great Neck 2930

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORSET SALE
Nationally Advertised Girdles and Foundations
Le Gant — Vogue — Artist Model — Treo and many other makes.
10.00 LE GANT 6.50 ARTIST MODEL
Now 7.50 Now 5.00
Other Reductions 10% to 35%
Consultant Corsetiere Fitting and Alterations
ETTINGER'S
"Where it costs less to be well dressed"
264 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280
A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING
REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Established 1914
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers
58 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.

33 E. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.
Phones Hempstead 7720, 7721, 7722

FEBRUARY UNPAINTED FURNITURE SALE
Metal Kitchen Cabinets (all sizes).
H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Glass—Linoleum
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HUNTINGTON

Fashion Park Clothes Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
YORK & JOHNSON
339 NEW YORK AVENUE
TEL. HUNT. 2093
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. FL 9-0062-6028.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 9-17 Astoria Blvd. Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

After the Show
DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-32 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON . . . . . 35c to 85c
DINNER . . . . . 55c to 75c
Also a la Carte

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

The Curiosity Shop Inc
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing, Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping, Gifts, Books, Cards.

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8850

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at owest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
COSMETICS *and* PERFUMES
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 9-0909

JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

For DEPENDABILITY
and ECONOMICAL OPERATION
Faultless OIL BURNER CO.
170-34 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Republic 9-3819

For
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Telephone Lyn 3824
THREE ITEMS $1.00
Except Friday and Saturday, and Before Holidays

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8423

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Semi-Annual Shoe Sale
Vitality Shoes for Women
Log Cabin Shoes for Children
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
High-Grade Shoes at Sale Prices
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

VALENTINES
The Lacey Kind, The Humorous Kind
For Family or Friends, For Children
Buy yours from
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints Glass Wallpaper
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 308 Ronkonkoma 140
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Queen's Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-3467

H. WEISBROD
Distributor of Strictly Fresh Eggs
222-10 92RD ROAD Phone MIBS 7-4233

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONE MONTH SPECIAL
Permanent Waves
Reg. 4.95.....3.50
Reg. 6.50.....4.95
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

January Clearance Sale
Dresses Formerly 5.95.....now 3.95
Formerly 7.95.....now 4.95
50 Felt Hats now 50c
Cinderella Shop
Anna C. Miller-Minneva Bailey
15 N. Park Ave. Phone R. V. C. 838

Park Grand Service Station
GAS SUNOCO OILS
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7349

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
14 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3892

NEW AND REBUILT VACUUM CLEANERS
HOOVER
EUREKA
EXPERT SERVICE
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 0429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
84 William St., New York. Tel. BE. 3-8382
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787
TEL. R. V. C. 438

THE RUG STORE

Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop., 274 Merrick Road

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
PARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 2541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MOUNT VERNON

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Building, 11 Fiske Place
PHONE HILLCREST 8283

FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 49 PROSPECT AVE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

New!
Special Personal Checking Service
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE *ONLY* COST
Call for Pamphlet—and Ask Also for Copy of "Services."
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST CO.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

BO-PEEP KNIT SHOP
2 West Second St.—Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERPRESS
style freedom purse
Our Specialty—To show you how to Knit perfect fitting garments.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE
FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
GREETING CARDS
19 Fourth Avenue

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-Seven Years
Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

MATRIX SHOES, COLLEGE-BRED SHOES, ARCH BUILT SHOES, TRU-TRED SHOES
Sold at
DAVE WEISBERGER'S Inc.
17 Gramatan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Branch Store
1012 Westchester Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4458-R, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SOLD
RENTED
REPAIRED
Prompt, Guaranteed Service
All-American Typewriter Co.
41 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 2763
61 SO. BDWAY. YONKERS 9727

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter. 6.25

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
824 MAIN STREET New Rochelle 5549

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
681 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
JEWELRY WATCHES
Silver of National Reputation
Telechron Clocks
We Remodel Personal Jewelry
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3692

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

BROWN LODGE, Inc.
159 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2454
"A HOMEY PLACE FOR GOOD MEALS"
Breakfast 35c-50c Luncheon 40c-50c
Dinner 75c-85c

Rochelle Beauty Salon

All Branches of Beauty Culture
Telephone: Hamilton 5183
527 MAIN STREET
(Kresge Bldg.)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1866—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

MARY DI BELLA
Beautician
Beauty at Popular Prices
3 ITEMS FOR 1.00
Telephone N. R. 7392
72 CENTRE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Made in our own dairy daily, Bireley's Orangeade is a nutritious drink we like to tell our friends about. It's pure, *natural* orangeade, prepared from vacuum-packed orange juice. And we guarantee Bireley's Orangeade contains no preservatives or artificial flavoring. That's why it's different from any bottled fruit juice drink you ever tasted. No wonder it goes so fast. It will make your whole family boosters for Bireley's.

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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SIXTY-SIX GARTH ROAD
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Bargains for Your Pantry Shelves

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Garage
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The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

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Clark Music Co.
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Slip Covers—Third Floor
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

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STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

GENERAL ELECTRIC
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208 GENESEE ST.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Florentz Pharmacy
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BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
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"Patronized by Particular People"

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Baked as you would bake them
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G. E. RADIO
All for 39.95
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Cleanup On All
OVERCOATS
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• Full Line of Koster's Bakery Products
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Optician
112 Mamaroneck Avenue
WHITE PLAINS 575

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36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2368

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G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4238

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To Solve Your Heating Problems Is Our Business
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Colonial Dining Room
- Lunches, 35c to 75c
- Dinners, 65c to $1.00
- Afternoon Tea

Home Cooking and Baking
20 Grand St. Not Open Sundays

Town Grill
GRAND STREET AT QUARROPAS
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE
CATERING TO A DISCRIMINATING CLIENTELE

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street Yonkers

Final Clearance Sale
Fall and Winter Merchandise Greatly Reduced.
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

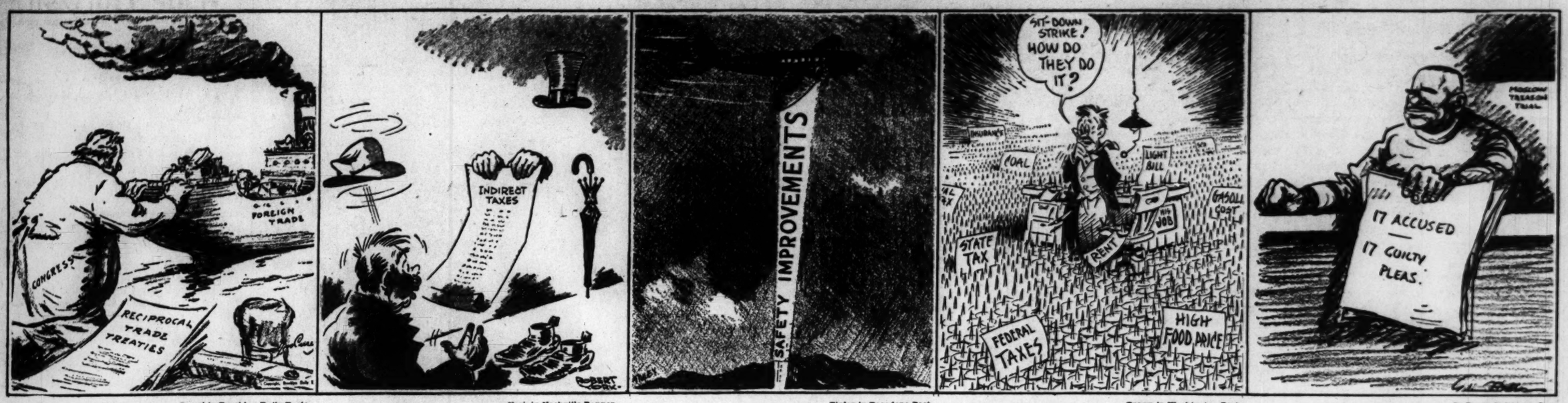
TRADE AT THE
Yonkers Leading Dairy
KNOWN FOR QUALITY
at Lowest Prices
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9155

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle
Keep It Moving

—York in Nashville Banner
The Invisible Man

—Finley in Pasadena Post
Seeking the Beam

—Brown in Washington Post
The Way It Hits the Average White Collar Worker

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun
Strange Unanimity

Worth Knowing

Hand-sewing is rapidly becoming a lost art in the United States, according to a survey conducted by the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Out of 42,000,000 women, it was found that more than 27,000,000 had never learned to sew.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 67 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 2

A Song of the Messianic Hope

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

It is difficult to ascertain when this psalm first appeared in the literature of the Hebrew-Jewish people; but it is generally associated with the early period of the monarchy. It is one of the few which reflect the Messianic hope, a hope fostered by the prophets in a spiritual vision of the real unfoldment of the meaning of life, but subverted by the priests and people into a purely material expectancy.

The motive of this psalm is Jehovah's king. When Moses established the Hebrew Commonwealth or Theocracy, the King was Jehovah. The judges, prophets, and material kings were to be only his servants, spokesmen, representatives. Early in the life of the monarchy the spiritual significance of the kingly line was entirely lost and only the prophets became the spokesmen for God. They, however, fostered the understanding of a spiritual kingdom as the only real kingdom, with a Messiah, the Lord's Anointed, as the ruler not only over Israel but over all the nations —universal Messiahship.

This conception of a Messiahship naturally parallels the growing developing understanding of Deity from Jehovah, the tribal God of the Children of Israel, to Elohim, universal and infinite creator, and to the recognition of the supreme qualities of wisdom and intelligence, definitely expressed in the writings of the later or wisdom period.

Throughout the literature, however, is found glimpses of this understanding. Thus it is that Psalm 2 presents the contrast between the busy schemes of earth kings, uttering defiance to spiritual law ("the Lord and . . . his anointed"), and the scorn of Jehovah as he announces:

> Yet have I set my King
> Upon my holy hill of Zion.

In a calmer rhythm, this anointed king is represented as speaking; first the decree of his appointment—

> Thou art my son;
> This day have I begotten thee.
> Ask of me and I will give thee the heather for thine inheritance;

and second, the advisability of cooperation while there is yet time—

> Be wise now therefore, O ye Kings.

In other words, who should know better than the Anointed One the value of submission to His infinite wisdom in the handling of the affairs of men?

> Blessed are all they that put their trust in him.

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Limburger cheese is named after Limbourg, Belgium, and will remind us of it all through the scenturies.

Lewisham and Catsford Guide: A militarist is a man who is ready to lay down your life for his country.

Dayton Journal: "The taxpayers," says an editorial, "need a battle-cry." What about "Ouch!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Another candidate for the P-C-C-C-C. A Robbinsville, N. J., reader shares the following message:

NGAFAFP RZS FSI LBJE, A MC

SFNGOAFP VGBXAFP LDOYR

BSRRSDV. AR AV YBSMVJDS

LGCEAFSU IARZ WJF.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of the Psalm from which the following verse is quoted: "I will say of the Lord, He is my . . . . . and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust" ——— add the number of letters in the missing word ———; subtract the number of books of the Old Testament, the names of which start with the initial letter "E"———; multiply by the number of letters in the first in numerical order of these "letter-E" books ———; and divide by the number of letters in the fourth in numerical order of these same "letter-E" books ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Three more changes from Mule to other animals as listed by a Quincy, Mass., reader:

MULE to COON in 6 moves
MULE to PONY in 5 moves
MULE to WOLF in 4 moves

Fun With Figures

What quantity of four digits will produce a quantity with the same four digits in reverse order, when multiplied by nine?

Workers and Their Tools

Try identifying the proper tools with the workers listed below. The first has been checked as usual:

1	cleaver	bricklayer	
2	howel	plumber	
3	pritchel	butcher	1
4	micrometer	plasterer	
5	scutch	electrician	
6	rocker	cooper	
7	shave hook	lumberjack	
8	float	blacksmith	
9	pliers	engraver	
10	cant hook	machinist	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Rhyme Game

The Rhyme game is good for a lot of fun, yet it requires some rapid thinking on the part of the players.

A table loaded with articles is either brought into the room at the time for the game, or it is in the room but covered over awaiting its turn.

The hostess uncovers the articles and announces that each couple present will be given just one minute to go to that table and choose two articles whose names rhyme. The gong is the signal for the couple to inspect the articles—and at the expiration of the minute the gong again sounds, and that couple must move on, regardless of whether rhyming articles have been found. To the couple finding the most rhyming sets, suitable gifts are awarded.

On this table, but sufficiently mixed up in the maze of articles, may be found a pane of glass and, at another place, its rhyming partner, a cane. Here are more examples of rhyming pairs of items to be found for the searching: An ear of corn and a horn, a toy rake and a slice of cake, a lock of hair and a little clock, a piece of tin and a plain pin! Any ingenious party hostess can figure out 100 or more such combinations.—Luella B. L., Washington, Ill.

Close Finish

Monitor Camera Club From
Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Quotation for Today

LIFE, AFTER ALL, contains only one great problem—that of so adjusting yourself to the inevitable that you can keep your peace of mind and your self-respect. The great victory of life is the conquest of worry. The greatest discovery a man can make is how to escape envy and hate.
—Douglas Freeman.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Reality

Too bad, dear, that romance is over so soon—
Though it does not exactly concern us,
It is touching to think lovely brides of last June
Are now shoveling coal in the furnace.
—Ema Spencer, Newark, Ohio Advocate.

But sadder, by far, though it's none of our doin',
That turn of the wheel, cruel, malicious,
That has him who led her to the altar in June
Now sweeping and washing the dishes.
—Ed Scanlan, Buffalo Evening News.

Comfort Last

Shopper: "I'm looking for a pair of shoes."
Clerk: "How much too small do you want them, madam?"

Heating All Outdoors

"Do you believe in the open-door policy?"
"Not at present fuel prices."

Daily Anecdote

His All

Samuel Bradburn, a poor boy who once worked at a cobbler's bench, later became a minister and president of Wesleyan Methodist Conference. At one conference the ministers spoke of the sacrifices they had made, one saying that he had "given up his all" to take up the work of a Christian minister.

Mr. Bradburn then arose and, to the great amusement of the conference, said, "Brethren, when I came into the ministry I gave up half a dozen of the best awls that a man ever had."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Joining the new club, I am enjoying solving crypt letters. It is pleasure combined with fun.

Bible Arithmetic: 91 (91st Psalm) plus 6 (refuge) minus 5 (Exodus, Ezra, Esther, Ecclesiastes, Ezekiel) times 6 (Exodus) divided by 12 (Ecclesiastes) equals 46.

Letter Changing: Mule, mole, pole, poll, pool, cool, coon. Mule, mile, mine, pine, pone, pony. Mule, mole, mold, wold, wolf.

Fun With Figures: 1089 times 9 equals 9801.

Workers and Their Tools: Cleaver-butcher; howel-cooper; pritchel-blacksmith; micrometer-machinist; scutch-bricklayer; rocker-engraver; shave hook-plumber; float-plasterer; pliers-electrician; cant hook-lumberjack.

Let's Walk

Workman: "I have lost my bicycle."
Police Inspector: "Was it fitted with white rear mudguard?"
"No."
"Red rear lamp?"
"No."
"Safety brakes?"
"No."
"That will be 10 shillings fine, and now we will see if we can find it for you."—Schweizer Illustrierte, Zurich.

Special Order

"Let me have a nice large veal roast."
"Yes, Mrs. Brown."
"And be sure it's tender. I have to make chicken sandwiches for the Sunshine Sewing Society."

Formality

"And how was Aunt Agnes this morning?"
"I'm blest if I can remember."
"Never mind, darling, as long as you inquired."—Punch.

Endurance!

Some inconsistencies we see
That often bring us smiles.
She couldn't walk a block, but she
Can dance for twenty miles!

Complicated But True

"The average humorist usually has a gag in his mouth—"
"Yes, but he should have a gag in his mouth."

Easy Winner

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mothers-in-Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood

Two silver-haired, smiling mothers wielded the shovels which broke ground on Hollywood Drive for a new home here recently. The two have an unusual interest in the new structure because it is to have a "mother-in-love" wing planned especially for them.

The husband's mother has resided with her son and his wife for some years off and on, and permanently for the last year; the wife's mother has been a member of the household for four years. The two are called by their first names, "Katie" and "Mimi," to avoid the confusion the title of "Mother" would cause.

Not only do the mothers abide harmoniously and lovingly with each other's children, but they enjoy each other so much that they are delightedly watching the progress of the new home, which is being built with their particular requirements and desires in mind.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"New Every Morning"—Recently M. F. R. requested the words of this poem and the name of the author. The complete poem has been sent in by Mrs. Lily G. M. C., Woodstock, Vt.; W. H., Medford, Ore.; R. A. F., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. E. McM., West Chester, Pa.; Mrs. W. H. H., Malaga, N. M.; B. C., Philadelphia, Penna.; M. K., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. G. L. C., Red Deer, Alta.; Mrs. M. B. K., Dover, Ohio; C. M. L., Ellsworth, Maine; Mrs. F. R. T., Fayetteville, N. Y.; M. E. P., Washington, D. C.; N. S. C., Scotia, N. Y., and a reader in Springville, N. Y. (who neglected to sign his name). M. A. H., Brookline, Mass., and M. Q., San Francisco, Calif., have also sent in information regarding this poem. We are happy to quote it in its entirety:

New Every Morning

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new:
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you—
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed;
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
Are healed with the healing that night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf which God holds tight;
With glad days and sad days and bad days which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom or their blight
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot relive them,
Cannot undo, and cannot atone;
God in His mercy receive, forgive them;
Only the new days are our own—
Today is ours, and today alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,
Here is the spent earth all reborn,
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly
To face the sun and to share with the morn,
In the chrism of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain.
And, spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again.

Susan Coolidge

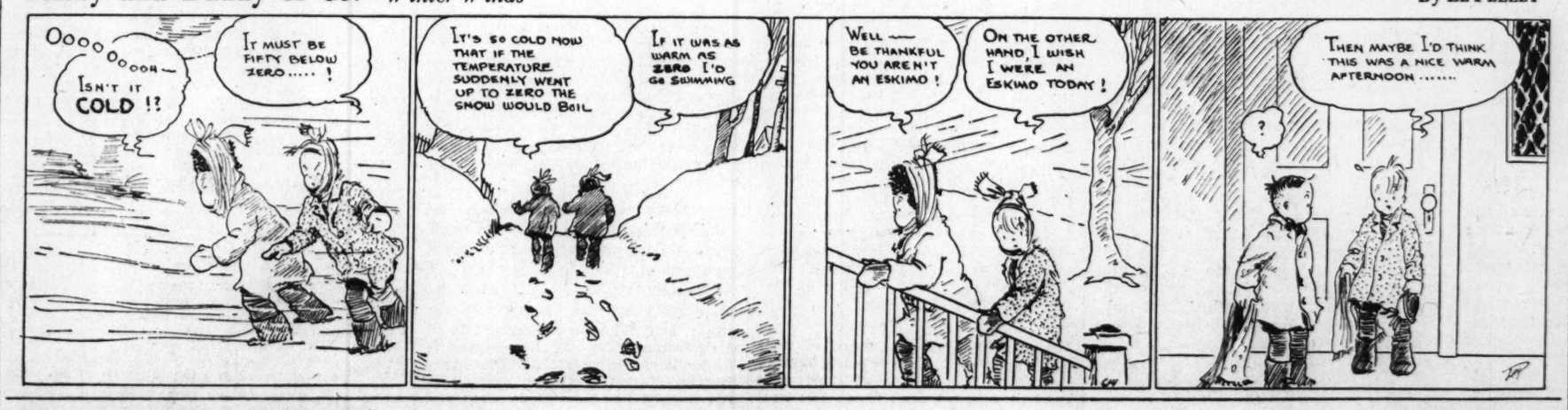
"I dreamed a dream" (H. U. C.)—This reader is seeking the poem containing the following lines:

I dreamed a dream, and in the midst of my slumbers,
And as fast as I dreamed it, it came into numbers;
It seemed that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on old bachelors' pates should be laid
And in order to make them all willing to marry
The tax was about as large as a man could well carry.

According to his recollection, this poem was printed in Hilliard's Fourth Reader some 60 or 65 years ago.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Winter Winds*

By Le Pelley


OOOOOOOOH— ISN'T IT COLD!?
IT MUST BE FIFTY BELOW ZERO.....!
IT'S SO COLD NOW THAT IF THE TEMPERATURE SUDDENLY WENT UP TO ZERO THE SNOW WOULD BOIL
IF IT WAS AS WARM AS ZERO I'D GO SWIMMING
WELL— BE THANKFUL YOU AREN'T AN ESKIMO!
ON THE OTHER HAND, I WISH I WERE AN ESKIMO TODAY!
THEN MAYBE I'D THINK THIS WAS A NICE WARM AFTERNOON.....
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ah! A Scoop!*

By The Hagers

ACCURACY
"YOUR STORIES, WADDLES, WOULDN'T MISS IF YOU COULD WRITE UP NEWS LIKE THIS:
ACCURACY
'A STRANGE DUCK FROM THE ARGENTINE IS FLYING NORTH, AND LAST WAS SEEN
ABOVE QUACKBURG. NO ONE HAS HEARD FOR DAYS FROM THIS MYSTERIOUS BIRD.'"
"LET'S SEE HIS PICTURE. AH! HOLD FAST! I HAVE SOME FRONT PAGE NEWS AT LAST!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fifteen Cents for Louisville

SMALL boys do rash things sometimes; they do annoying things occasionally, and then they do such fine things that we stand a bit in awe of them and recall that prophecy of long ago about the leadership of a little child. A boy in Holland stopped a leak in the dike with his finger and saved the lives of his countrymen, a folk tale says. Perhaps the seven-year-old lad in Buffalo, New York, would have done the same thing had he been placed in a similar situation. But he knew only that there was a flood in Louisville.

"Here's my candy allowance," he said, shoving 15 cents across a police officer's desk. "Will you see that it gets to Louisville where the floods are?"

When asked what his name was, he replied, "That makes no difference. I don't know anybody in Louisville."

And so, fifteen cents is on its way to unknown friends in Louisville from a small boy in Buffalo. But there was something more than fifteen cents that went to Louisville. A seven-year-old did a lot of thinking before he parted with his candy allowance. Fifteen cents is Big Money when you're only seven, and before that sum went over the counter to the police officer at Buffalo a warm, friendly impulse sprang spontaneously from the heart of a small child and sped on its way to "where the floods are."

Fifteen cents in itself won't make much difference in Louisville one way or the other, but the active wish of a child to help those in need has a value that makes an important difference in living everywhere. While no one knows just where that little thought made its contribution we do know that it did not fail in its mission.

If we all, big and little, were to give so sincerely, to share so simply and so impersonally as the lad in Buffalo, memories of the present flood would be wiped out in a wave of supply and support that would build up and restore more than was lost.

British Labor and the Left

THE movement for a left-wing "united front" in Great Britain has been active for some time, but now it assumes a new and more definite form.

Last year, the example of France led many politicians to hope that all the forces which are dissatisfied with the National Government — advanced Liberals, the official Labor Party, the Independent Labor Party and the Communists —might sink their differences and pool their energies for a concerted campaign of the Left. That broke down because the official Labor Party, constant to traditions it has long maintained, was unwilling to sacrifice anything of its own separate identity by binding itself to other organizations. It was not prepared to make common front with either Liberals or Communists.

The movement today is pressed by groups which are either within and on the left of the Labor Party organization —namely, the Socialist League—or outside it, namely, the extremists of the Independent Labor Party and the Communists. These three parties are very few in numbers but strong in zeal. The first of them has till now succeeded in remaining within the official Labor organization, and includes the redoubtable Sir Stafford Cripps. It has been the more truculent element in the party, urging it always to adopt a more defiant attitude, and endeavoring to saddle it with a revolutionary program.

The second is disaffiliated; it favors a very extreme Socialist policy; and has always wanted closer relations with the Communists. The latter have among them a few orators, a number of zealous intellectuals, and a handful of devoted working-class supporters. But their prestige has gained latterly because of the idealism of some of the younger intellectuals. The decision taken by a delegate conference of the Socialist League to join the new "united front" brings together all the extreme Socialists, and at the same time cuts them off from official Labor.

The attitude of official Labor was never in doubt. It will expel the rebellious members and re-affirm its unwillingness to make common cause with the Communists. It will purge its own membership of those more fiery individuals who were ever trying to drive it on to desperate courses. It is strong, for it has behind it the organizations and funds of the big trade unions, and has a firm grip on the constituencies. It has in recent years tended more and more to be constitutionalist, and its real policy on the main questions of the moment, in spite of formal opposition, is not very far removed from that of the National Government.

Sympathy for the Spanish Government has undoubtedly strengthened the position of the extreme Left in Britain. But this feeling is by no means strong enough to make a large proportion of the nation desirous of violent experiments in Socialism, still less revolution. The Labor Party can still count upon controlling the votes of a majority of the self-conscious working classes. But neither its policy nor its leadership is yet sufficiently established. Its own supporters do not wish that it should quickly be invited to take office.

Japan Weathers a Crisis

OF LATE years it has fallen to the lot of the commentator on the perennial crises in Japan to explain that military appointees to the Premiership are not militarists! General Ugaki, who has failed to form a Cabinet, has party rather than military affiliations. Japan has now another military Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, and he has succeeded in forming a Cabinet. Is he a militarist overriding constitutional government? No, but representative or party government remains suspended in midair.

All that can be said of the appointment is that it does not put the militarist party fully in the political saddle. They are only halfway in it. But it is a full half. How promising is their ascent has been revealed by the events of the last few days. They could not stomach the administrator, General Ugaki; therefore, Ugaki could not form a Cabinet, in spite of the Emperor's command. That Hayashi is more agreeable to them is testimony in itself that he is on more than nodding terms with the saber-rattlers; though he is not rated an extremist.

Hayashi, however, has been closely associated with Japan's adventuring on the Asiatic mainland. In 1931, when Manchuria was overrun, he was commander of the Japanese force in Korea. That was the time when the Cabinet was under civilian control. But Hayashi, feeling that *der Tag* had come, disobeyed Cabinet orders that he should stay in Korea, and crossed the border into Manchuria. He thus helped in the conquest of Manchuria.

Later he succeeded the dynamic Araki as Minister of War. And, while he is not so talkative as Araki about Japan's designs on continental Asia, it is believed that he shares Araki's vision of Japan's "destiny." Perhaps, indeed, he is the more ambitious of the two. This grim and silent man coined the phrase "steel Bible" for the long two-minded samurai sword that General Araki reintroduced. Such an epithet speaks volumes for its inventor.

Thus the Diet's brief insurrection against military rule in the shadows has simply brought military rule farther into the light. A crisis is over, and, if the Diet remains undissolved, it is still prorogued. One wonders if the appointment is not the forerunner of another crisis—whether "the policy of the willow" to which the Emperor and his chief aide, Prince Saionji, are committed can bear these successive strains upon it.

Philippine Defense—For Filipinos

THE full implications of the national defense scheme on which the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines has embarked, with the advice of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and a mission of American officers, deserve careful study and analysis on the part of the American people.

Now it would be a bad thing both for the welfare of the Filipinos and for the peace of the Pacific area if America's withdrawal from the Islands should be followed by the forceful establishment in the Philippines of the rule of any other foreign power. The Islands are a key point in Pacific strategy. The Far Eastern balance of power would be gravely upset if they should fall into the hands of an aggressive naval power.

An agreement for the permanent neutralization of the Philippines would be an admirable theoretical solution for their future fate. Unfortunately, in the present state of world affairs, there could be little assurance that such an agreement would be observed by all its signatories, especially if the Islands were left altogether undefended. Reasonable preparation for self-defense, therefore, cannot be denounced out of hand as militaristic. Like Belgium, Switzerland and other small European countries which are obviously incapable of aggression, the Philippines cannot, in the present imperfect stage of world peace organization, afford to remain completely undefended.

But it is most necessary that the new Philippine Army should be clearly and definitely regarded solely and exclusively as an instrument of national defense, not as an auxiliary American force. There should be no playing with the idea of turning the Islands into an armed camp which could be utilized by the United States if Americans should ever be unhappily involved in a Pacific conflict. It would be desirable if the theoretical right of the President of the United States to muster the Filipino forces into American service could be elaborated by some statement to the effect that this right would never be used in the event that America becomes involved in a war with which the Filipinos have no concern.

A Philippine army has one, and only one, proper function: defense of the islands against unprovoked external aggression. There should be constant, informed vigilance on the part of the American public to see that it is not diverted from this proper function and to guard against any possibility of the establishment of such permanent military or naval relationship between the United States and the Philippines as would be fraught with possibilities of international conflict.

To Make Crime Not Pay

Book News of the Day

CRIME — it is the biggest industry in the United States, employing more than 3,500,000 persons; it submits a bill of $15,000,000,000 a year for disservices rendered; it ultimately affects directly one out of every four persons in America.

How futile merely to intone that crime does not pay before such facts, Courtney Ryley Cooper argues in his HERE'S TO CRIME (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.75). Mr. Cooper's book is largely devoted to the enumeration of manifold ways in which crime does pay, at least to the criminals' depraved satisfaction.

The author, designated by J. Edgar Hoover as one of the nation's most informed men on crime, reveals that crime is not a segregated substratum to be called the underworld. It is more like a tree of bad fruit, its branches piercing every stratum of society. Mr. Cooper in this book, as in his others, hammers home the fact that the murderers, bank robbers, dopesters, extortioners, mobsters and panderers could not operate as they do, if it were not for corruption or stupidity among court, prison or police officials.

By means of innumerable case studies, some of them, perhaps, needlessly sensational, Mr. Cooper reveals that the most debased vices have become syndicated and commercialized. The bootlegger baron did not quit after repeal but branched out and is now using legal liquor establishments as alleyways to more nefarious enterprises.

It is a picture of such lower depths as Maxim Gorki wrote about, only the entrances to Mr. Cooper's depths are frequently close at hand, perhaps a night club, a saloon or a dance hall. Traffic in vice, because of its organization and its accessibility, has spread a new snare, which investigations show has already trapped thousands of high school students.

There are innumerable villains in the piece—society itself, that permits slums; parents, who fail in character building; corrupt or sentimental parole boards; laws perforated with loopholes; district attorneys swift to convict the poor but prone to find "insufficient evidence to convict" the rich and powerful.

Establishment of a national board of inquiry, broader application of fingerprinting, vast anti-criminal education campaigns, the ousting of dishonest and inefficient officeholders and the rapid extension of the merit system to cover all court, prison and police officials are among the recommendations of the author.

It is to Mr. Cooper's credit that his approach to the crime problem in this book discloses some appreciation for the social and economic motivations of crime as well as for the punitive and corrective problems. In this respect the present book is an improvement over his "Ten Thousand Public Enemies." R. M. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Mr. Borah Thinks It Through

By Frank L. Perrin

NO PERSON speaking with greater appreciation of the importance of the subject has discussed more clearly or more sympathetically than Senator William E. Borah of Idaho the problem now being considered by thoughtful Americans of every political creed and faith. Few have a more thorough understanding than he of the issues involved. With deep conviction, but only by persuasive argument supported by the long record written in the conquests waged in behalf of human rights and liberties, he has presented to the people of the United States the choice between two courses of action, both tried, but only one of which, he is convinced, can be wisely or safely followed.

It is none too well known, even among those who may possess more than a superficial knowledge of history, how tortuous and rugged was the course along which a realization and recognition of human rights and liberties came, first in England and next in America. For centuries there persisted the time-honored fiction which perpetuated, or sought to perpetuate, the theory of the divine right of kings. The lives, liberties and properties of the governed were pawns subject to the whim, the temperament, the pleasure or the avarice of those who had assumed, or upon whom had been bestowed, dictatorial power.

* * *

Americans, sometimes proud of their own progress and achievements, take to themselves the wisdom of discovering that all men are born equal. But that discovery was made long before the fact itself was so courageously declared by the Colonists. English jurists had defied the arbitrary assumption of power by their King long in advance of the writing of the Declaration of Independence. Their pronouncement required more courage than vision, because they defied precedents established through centuries of submission to arbitrary authority.

The dicta of courts submissive to royal caprice were disregarded or overruled, and in place of these were written those enduring pronouncements which supplied to the framers of the American Constitution the foundation upon which they erected the structure of human liberties, the charter of individual and collective freedom.

It is upon the established premise that an independent and fearless court is the interpreter and protector of human liberties, that Senator Borah bases his persuasive and convincing plea that the integrity of the courts be safeguarded and preserved. He would not, it is immediately apparent, delegate to or invest in the courts any power or authority which they do not now possess. But he would, at any cost, prepetuate and defend those powers.

Again it was made clear by the Senator that the courts interpret the law, but that they do not by so doing make the law. They do, in effect, unmake and render void laws enacted in excess or contrary to the vested power and authority of the legislative body, even when these bear the mark of approval of the Executive. This is when the authority delegated by the people and defined in the Constitution is exceeded or its intent disregarded. Here is the anchor of safety which holds the ship of state securely to its moorings. The limits within which it may safely drift upon flooding or ebbing tides of popular prejudice or acclaim are definitely fixed. They must remain so fixed until they are altered or extended, or further limited by the people concerned.

* * *

This is the main point upon which constitutional lawyers and students dwell. There are no predetermined limits beyond which it may be agreed that the course may not be changed. That decision rests now, as always, with the people, and not with the legislature or the Executive. The right is reserved to the people of the several states to amend the Constitution as wisdom may direct. The method has been made plain and practical, as has been proved many times. But that way is not by evasion or subterfuge.

Happily, after all has been said and done, there now seems to be no immediate prospect of an attempt being made to accomplish by pressure or subterfuge what the court has pointed out can be done in but one way. The rights and powers of the states, individually and collectively, evidently are to be preserved and safeguarded until these vested and reserved powers are voluntarily surrendered or delegated to Congress, and through Congress to the Chief Executive. To usurp such powers by subterfuge, or through efforts to dictate the decisions of the court, or by cunning indirection to create a subservient balance of power within the court itself, would be to prostitute and destroy American methods and ideals.

Losing Valuable Time

Colleagues of the Press

VIENNA

SNOW covers central and southeast Europe. The river Danube is frozen over for hundreds of miles. Great white drifts cover the ice and you might walk from shore to shore without ever guessing that you were upon one of the world's mightiest streams.

All day snow has been falling in Vienna. I hear shovels scraping. Janitors are cleaning the sidewalks.

This scraping of snow sounds very cold, and I'm glad I can sit beside a warm stove beneath a pleasant light. But it's not about the janitors I'm thinking. They're not so badly off. What I keep recalling are my fellow newspaper men and women whom I met on the streets during the day. They don't write papers, as I help to do, but sell them.

* * *

I saw one up on the windy corner by the opera. Some kind person had given her overshoes that were far too large. Her coat had gone through many winters. Her clumsy, much-patched mittens didn't match, but they looked warm. A shawl was wrapped about her head, but it didn't hide all of her white hair, nor keep the still whiter snow from driving into her face. She is a Russian. She calls her wares with a shrill, weak voice. And when I bought a paper it took her a long while to unglove and fish change from her pocket.

"I'm clumsy, am I not?" she commented. "It's the weather. People don't buy papers much in the cold; it's too hard to get at their money."

"How much will you earn today?" I asked.

"I hope a schilling," she said.

That's twenty cents. A pound of sugar costs eleven cents, a streetcar ticket seven, a pound of beef thirty-five.

I was in town three times today. The woman from whom I bought Echo in front of the Hofburg, the great royal palace before which a stone Hercules waves his stone club, is from Berlin. She hoped to clear a schilling twenty. She shares it with her boy, who will soon become a cobbler's apprentice.

* * *

Before the great florist shop near Hotel Imperial I came upon a man selling Czech papers. He was dressed like a professor. He is a Herr Doctor. The flood of time has left him almost wrecked and quite alone. But in the human streams that surge past his post are a few kind men and still more kind women who have come to know him. They buy his wares and on cold, bleak days give extra groschen to help eke out his schilling. His cry, Presse, Presse, is almost as thin and shrill as the Russian woman's Telegraph.

Late in the afternoon I went to Café Central to meet a friend from Sarajevo. As we were talking about the Croatian question, a refined and gentle woman came in to sell German papers. She is beautiful and gracious.

These were but four of the men and women who sold papers in Vienna's snow today. I saw others before the Bourse, the Post Office, the National Bank, and other frequented places, braving the wind, defying the snow, and stamping on the sidewalk for two cents an hour.

I hope I shall acquire more courage and kindness from my noble newspaper colleagues. R. H. M.

The Wide Horizon

Babes Up in Arms

By Demaree Bess

MY WIFE and I always welcome a visit from Mikhail, who comes occasionally to our Moscow apartment with his Soviet mother. Mikhail is only three years and seven months old, but has an alert and eager mind; his observant eyes quickly detect the presence of any new ornament in our living room, and he examines it closely and asks intelligent questions about how it was made and the country from which it came.

During a recent morning visit, we asked Mikhail what he wants to be when he grows up. He answered quickly, in his precise and lucid Russian: "I will learn to use an airplane, and I will take my airplane far away to drop bombs on Fascists."

The tiny boy spoke these shocking words quietly, with his usual smile, so that for a time we suspected we had misunderstood him. We turned to his mother, who was also smiling. She explained: "He listens to the Children's Hour on the radio. They tell him about the war in Spain, and how the Fascists drop bombs upon the poor workers and their children in Madrid."

* * *

We asked of Mikhail: "But who are the Fascists?" He answered promptly, in his small, clear voice: "The Germans, the Japanese, the Italians and the Portuguese. But the Germans are the worst. And they are all helping the Spanish Fascists to bomb the women and children of workers."

The little boy turned to my wife, and asked earnestly: "Have you given money to send to the workers in Spain?" He looked reproachful when she admitted that she had not done so. But his attention was diverted by the appearance of some ice cream.

Like other little Bolsheviks, Mikhail received many martial toys for the New Year holidays this year: tanks mounted with machine-guns, bombing airplanes, toy soldiers on foot and horseback. He told us of the games he plays with other children of his age. "We have battles," he explained. "Some of us are Reds and some are Whites, but of course nobody wants to be a White, because Whites are Fascists. So we take turns in being Whites." His face lighted up. "But the Reds always win."

His mother smiled. "We gave him a toy train this year," she said. "He and a little neighbor girl began to load it with bits of food and put guns and soldiers on the cars. We asked what they were doing, and they said: 'We are taking our train to Spain, to help beat the Fascists.'"

Mikhail, not yet four years old, has already become a protagonist in the "battle of doctrines," which so disturbs the peace of mind of thoughtful European statesmen. He already understands that Fascists are enemies of Bolsheviks who must some day be destroyed with bombs.

* * *

Life is very precious to little Mikhail; he enjoys every minute of it. His observant eyes already rest affectionately upon a Chinese screen or a Japanese print. But if this tiny boy, who has never been to school or even to kindergarten, has already been inspired to destroy Fascists when he grows up, is it not probable that older Soviet children are even more belligerent?

In a primary school on a collective farm far down in the German Volga Republic, I recently saw walls covered with pictures of German aviators bombing Spanish cities, with the inscription: "We must learn to destroy the Fascist bombers if they attack our Soviet land."

Can Soviet rulers, claiming devotion to peace, believe that the cause of peace is helped by arousing hatred in little children for unseen and uncomprehended enemies? Is there any justification for drawing babies into the "battle of doctrines"? Unfortunately, we know that our little friend, Mikhail, is no exception in the countries of Europe's doctrinal dictatorships.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Spanning the Pacific

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent address at the United States Naval Academy Association of New York, Captain Yanagihara, a representative of the Imperial Japanese Navy, struck what seemed to me a very interesting peace note. This scholarly gentleman said in part:

> In Japan there is a phrase, "hashi watashi." Its literal meaning is "to bridge over," not in the American sense, but in the sense of bringing two people together in close friendship. I have just come back from San Francisco, where I saw the magnificent bridge that spans the gateway of the Pacific. In New York, I see the most beautiful George Washington Bridge.
>
> Suddenly an idea came to me. The bridge engineering in America is science as well as art. Cannot the United States invent still another type of bridge and span the vast Pacific with a new bridge of warm friendship so that she may shake hands with her closest friend, Japan? The foundation for such a construction, I believe, has long been laid, and its foundation is secure. We need a few more cables and a little more concrete to make this bridge a reality. Then, not only the two nations bordering on the Pacific, but also the peoples of the world can safely cross over and march toward international peace and good will.

New York, N. Y. G. A. H.

Vivisection Traffic in Cats

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent arrest and conviction of a young man near Boston for stealing twelve cats which he intended to sell to a local medical school for $8.40 serves to emphasize the endless traffic of this kind now being carried on throughout the country.

Cats, according to one professor of physiology here in Boston, are well adapted for student experimenation because of their nearly uniform size and breed. That much of this traffic in animals for vivisection is conducted between states is not commonly known. Convictions for this type of theft are few, and thus the public is often unaware of the methods by which the victims are procured for the revolting practice of experimentation.

Aside from the cruelty which is being meted out to these helpless creatures, it is well to consider the effect upon the individual involved. In the present case this young man, obviously with at least the knowledge, if not the commendation, of the medical school, has been engaged in a practice which has branded him as a thief, his natural sensibilities have been hardened, and he has himself become another victim to the degradation of vivisection. JOHN RITCHEY, Vice-President, New England Anti-Vivisection Society

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